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In this Number—THE PORT OF THE TRANSVAAL, AND A FOUR-PAGE PANORAMA OF MANILA

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—BOER PICKETS READING THE BIBLE.

DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN INSIDE THE BOER LINES.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES)

NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 13, 1900

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Contraband Question

THE news that English men-of-war have stopped some vessels in Delagoa Bay has caused some excitement in two neutral powers—the United States and Germany. The grievance felt in this country is on account of the alleged seizure of flour by the British authorities on the ground that it was on its way to the Transvaal. The German cause of complaint is the arrest of an imperial mail-steamer. So far as the first case is concerned, we know none of the facts except that the flour was seized. Apparently we are not even certain that the flour was of American ownership. It has been said that it was consigned by an Englishman to an Englishman, and that the latter is the agent of the Boers at Delagoa Bay. It is also said that the vessels are English; but, nevertheless, there is some feeling in this country on the subject, and there have been published some rather extraordinary statements as to the law which governs belligerents in the matter of contraband of war found in neutral ships. It may be well, under these circumstances, to state the law and the practice on the subject, so far as law and consistent practice can be said to exist.

So far as the German controversy is concerned, if it be true that the steamer was carrying a German officer and men and material, all constituting an armed expedition on its way to take part in the war, on the side of the Boers, the English captain was clearly within his right in arresting them. It is firmly believed in England, moreover, that the Germans are materially aiding the Boers, and this belief may explain the searching of the *Bundesrath*, as the German ship is named. The English have the right to stop on the high-sea reenforcements intended for their enemy, and a neutral flag does not change the character of hostiles or protect them from capture.

In respect of American flour, the question is whether it is contraband of war. There is a good deal of conflict between writers on international law and between the powers on the question as to whether provisions ever ought to be considered contraband of war, or when they may be so considered. The general rule as to contraband is that it consists of material helpful to the enemy. This rule at once determines the status of arms and munitions of war. They are contraband without any question. What else may be considered contraband, or "conditional contraband," as it has been denominated, depends upon circumstances. For example, in a war between France and England it would be proper for France to seize maritime stores, ships, and articles for ship-building on their way to England, while England might not properly seize such articles on their way to France; while, on the other hand, she might seize horses on their journey to France, it not being permissible for France to consider as contraband horses on their way to England. We mention this instance because it is based on a suggestion made by Sir TRAVERS TWISS, and because it illustrates whatever of principle may be said to underlie the rule concerning contraband of war. Before the writings of GROTIUS modified international relations and softened some of the asperities of war it was the general rule that neutral trade with one belligerent might be entirely stopped by the other, on the theory that anything that would injure or weaken the enemy was permissible. Sometimes a nation agreed that as a neutral it would do nothing to sustain, comfort, or aid the enemies of the other party to the treaty, and this agreement was frequently interpreted to mean that the promiser and its people were bound to cease all trade relations with such enemies. Sometimes, especially after the treaty of Southampton (1625), it was held that a nation might "interdict by formal notice the trade of a neutral in certain articles with the enemy's country."

Since the influence of GROTIUS was felt, however, the general rule has been that nothing can be declared contraband except arms and munitions of war, unless its reception by one enemy is likely to injure the other; "for," as GROTIUS said, "if I cannot protect myself unless I intercept what is sent, necessity will give me a right to intercept it, but under the obligation of restitution, except there be cause to the contrary." Flour and other provisions come under the classification of "conditional contraband" in the view of the publicists and courts of the United States and Great Britain; and if there is any difference of opinion on the part of Continental authorities, it is in favor of the theory that provisions should never be counted as contraband. The prevailing view, however, is that provisions can be seized only when they are on their way to a blockaded or besieged place which the assailant is trying to reduce partly by famine, or when they are on their way to an army or a navy. Under these limitations, England might seize provisions that were being transported to a Boer citadel which was actually surrounded by English troops. But she has no right whatever to seize provisions on their way to the Transvaal for the use of the Boers generally. Such an act would be accounted an inhumanity, contrary to the usages of civilized nations, and to the general principle that neutral trade is not to be interrupted in time of war, except in arms and in the transportation of armed enemies, and in munitions of war, and except in such articles as can be shown to be, under existing conditions, especially helpful to the enemy and injurious to the English operations. To set up such a claim with reference to flour destined for the Transvaal would be absurd. It is said that there is no evidence whatever showing that the particular flour in question is even destined for any one in the South African Republic; but it may be that England can prove that it is intended for the Boer armies now operating in Natal. If that be the case, the seizure of the flour is proper within the decisions of the courts of the United States; but the burden of proof rests with the English, and they must show that the flour is not the general subject of commerce, but it is intended for the subsistence of the Boers who are in British territory. Certainly, if the Boer armies could cut loose from their native base of supplies and depend on neutrals for their food, the advantage to them would be enormous, and no authority on international law could object to any act by England which would tend to deprive the Boers of such an advantage.

Even if it be shown that the seizure of the flour was justifiable, confiscation will not be permissible within the modern interpretation of the rule that is to be applied in such cases. Confiscation is only permissible when it is so clearly the intention of the neutral to injure the belligerent offended that he becomes essentially an ally of the enemy for whom the goods are designed. The British Court of Admiralty have held that "conditional contraband" goods ought not to be confiscated, but, in the language of the law, pre-empted—that is, that the power making a seizure of such goods shall pay the fair market price for them; not, of course, the exceptional price which might have been wrung from the necessities of a beleaguered place, but the price ruling in the normal markets at the time of the seizure. Even if the flour seized in Delagoa Bay, therefore, is properly contraband, its owners will be paid for it.

The question is chiefly interesting because it is apparently the intention of the English authorities to prevent supplies coming to the Boers from over-sea, even when they are directed to persons who are neutrals and who will be obliged to transport them over neutral territory in order that they may reach the Transvaal. So far as this country is concerned, it will ill become us, in the event of the present or future seizures, to assume that Great Britain has no case. As we have shown, no pecuniary damage will be inflicted by such seizures, and all parties concerned can well afford to await the decisions of the Court of Admiralty.

THE questions involved in the case of Mr. QUAY are not new. Mr. QUAY'S term as Senator expired March 4, 1899. The Legislature, after making daily efforts to choose a successor, failed and a vacancy happened. The Legislature continued in session, and the Constitution of the United States permits the Governor to fill a vacancy only when it happens "during the recess" of the Legislature. The Legislature remained in session until April 19, repeating daily its unavailing attempt to elect a Senator. After its adjournment, Governor STONE, on April 21, appointed Mr. QUAY as his own successor. Seven cases have been before the Senate involving the question whether the Governor might appoint when the vacancy, although it occurred after the adjournment of the Legislature, was foreseen because it was by reason of the expiration of the regular term. In the cases of URIAH TRACY, 1801, and SAMUEL SMITH, 1809, the Senate decided in favor of the appointees; in the cases of JAMES LANMAN, 1825, LEE MANTLE, 1893, and HENRY W. CORBET, 1898, the decision was the reverse of this. The cases of JOHN B. ALLEN and ASABEL C. BECKWITH were not pressed to a vote after the MANTLE decision. For seventy-five years the Senate has held that when a vacancy is foreseen the Legislature must elect, and the Governor cannot appoint. In Mr. QUAY'S case the vacancy actually occurred during the recess.

The Senate has decided that if the vacancy cannot be foreseen, or if by reason of constitutional changes, as in the case of CHARLES H. BELL, 1879, and HENRY W. BLAIR, 1885, the Legislature cannot act, or when the Legislature has had no opportunity to act, the Governor may appoint. Only twice before this case of Mr. QUAY has a Governor appointed after a vacancy occurred and when there had been an intervening opportunity for legislative action. One was the case of JOHN B. ALLEN, which was not pressed to a vote, and the other was the first case before the Senate—that of KENSEY JOHNS, 1794. The Governor's appointment was rejected by a vote of 20 to 1, and five of the framers of the Constitution voted—ELLSWORTH, KING, LANGDON, and MARTIN voting against the right to appoint, and GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, who believed that Senators should always be appointed, voting in favor. This is the precedent which fits the QUAY case most precisely, so that there is really no precedent that is not against him.

MR. DOOLEY'S philosophy as set forth in the WEEKLY is of the soundest. He says, among other profundities: "Ye'll find, Hinnissy, that 'tis on'y armies fights in th' open. Nations fights behind threes an' rocks." The truth of this observation has been pushed in upon the English mind many times, both in this country and in Africa. This nation did much of its fighting against England behind trees and rocks. The Mahdi did his fighting in the same way, and destroyed HICKS'S army. The Boers fought thus at Majuba Hill, and have been working on the same lines against Lord METHUEN, General BULLER, and General GATACRE. Spain had to contend against the Cubans, who refused to come out into the open. Nations do not always win their fights, but they can never be conquered until the armies opposed to them learn the tactics of bushwhacking. The formations of British infantry in this war have simply seemed to make targets for the concealed Boer sharpshooters. Fighting behind trees and rocks is the method of nations because they are in dead earnest to defend their liberty and their country. It is the kind of fighting which can only be overcome by the same grim earnestness inspiring greater numbers than the nation which adopts this method of warfare can possibly hope to muster.

THE recent formation of an American company to purchase the Panama Canal brings that project into prominence once more. It is especially significant in view of the action of Congress at its last session in directing an examination of the route and the work which has been done upon it. This government is amply protected by the treaty of 1846, made with New Granada and taken over by Colombia, which guarantees to the United States and its people "open and free" transit, and the neutrality of any canal that may be built across the Isthmus of Panama.

THERE is a very friendly feeling towards the United States not only in Great Britain, but in Germany and France. These countries are all illustrating WASHINGTON'S broad philosophy that all international friendships are based on self-interest. So long as we have anything to give, like trade, we shall have the friendship of all countries that may want it and hope for it. The moment we enter into an entangling alliance with any one, by reason of which the others are excluded, that moment we invite enmity from those to whom our favors are thus denied, and this invitation is not one that is likely to be declined.

THE PORT *of the* TRANSVAAL

Delagoa Bay *as a* Factor *in the* South African War

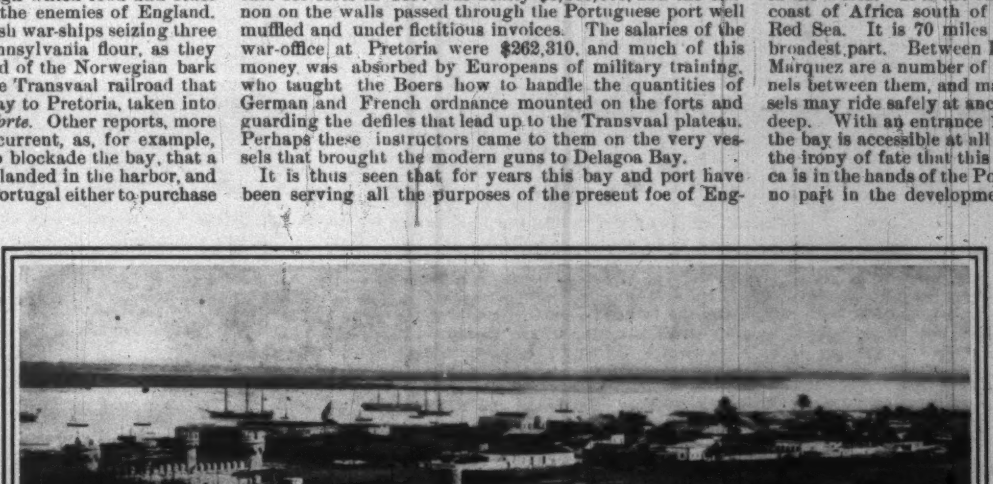
by CYRUS C. ADAMS

FOR three weeks the cable despatches have daily called attention to Delagoa Bay as an open door to the Transvaal, through which food and other supplies are reaching the enemies of England. They have told of British war-ships seizing three vessels laden with Pennsylvania flour, as they were about to enter the bay; and of the Norwegian bark *Java*, with a cargo of ties for the Transvaal railroad that carries Boer supplies from the bay to Pretoria, taken into custody by the British cruiser *Forte*. Other reports, more or less improbable, have been current, as, for example, that Great Britain has decided to blockade the bay, that a British army corps has actually landed in the harbor, and that England is arranging with Portugal either to purchase the bay or to take temporary possession.

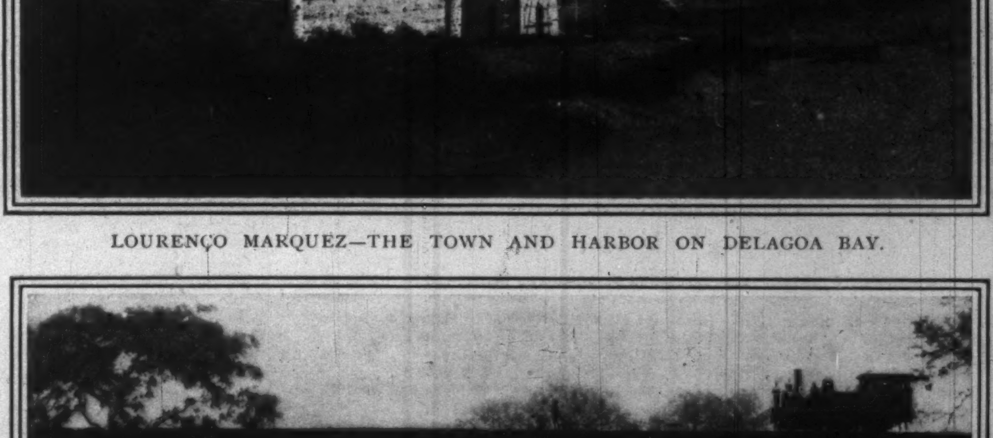
It is surprising that not until now has attention been centred upon Delagoa Bay as a source of preeminent advantage to the Boers. If the facts now known had not been skilfully concealed, Delagoa Bay would long ago have been the talk of the world. Not a month has passed since the ridiculous collapse of the Jameson raid at Krugersdorp, in January, 1896, that all kinds of war munitions have not arrived in Delagoa Bay for transshipment by rail to Pretoria. In 1897 alone the Transvaal government expended for war purposes the sum of $4,717,550, most of which was invested in rifles, cannon, and ammunition, which passed unchallenged through the Portuguese port of Lourenço Marquez. The Transvaal has made Delagoa Bay the inlet for its war materials as completely as though its own flag floated over it. Dr. Leyds, the agent of the South African Republic in Europe, says that the store of munitions in the hands of his countrymen cannot be exhausted for several years. We are told that three large warehouses and an armory at Pretoria are packed to the eaves with rifles and ammunition, and that each of the forts around the capital and Johannesburg has an armament of four large cannon and thirty heavy Gatling guns. This is only a part of the elaborate preparation the Boers made for the struggle they knew was impending; and nine-tenths of their enormous purchases of war material has come to them, within the past four years, through Delagoa Bay. The expenditure for forts in 1897 was nearly $3,500,000, and the cannon on the walls passed through the Portuguese port well muffled and under fictitious invoices. The salaries of the war-office at Pretoria were $262,310, and much of this money was absorbed by Europeans of military training, who taught the Boers how to handle the quantities of German and French ordnance mounted on the forts and guarding the defiles that lead up to the Transvaal plateau. Perhaps these instructors came to them on the very vessels that brought the modern guns to Delagoa Bay.

It is thus seen that for years this bay and port have been serving all the purposes of the present foe of England. Apart from its political interest, Delagoa Bay is very noteworthy, for it is one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It is the only first-class harbor on the east coast of Africa south of the Gulf of Tadjura, near the Red Sea. It is 70 miles long, and 25 miles wide in its broadest part. Between Inyack peninsula and Lourenço Marquez are a number of shoals, but there are deep channels between them, and many hundreds of the largest vessels may ride safely at anchor in water from 40 to 120 feet deep. With an entrance 12 miles wide and 50 feet deep, the bay is accessible at all times and in all weather. It is the irony of fate that this greatest natural harbor in Africa is in the hands of the Portuguese, who have really taken no part in the development of South Africa. The bay would be now, what it was fifteen years ago, a port of entry for "Kafir rum," garrison supplies, and nothing else, if it were not for the wonderful development of the Transvaal El Dorado, just over the western border, and the completion in 1894 of the railroad that connects Lourenço Marquez with the mines that for two years have produced more gold than any other part of the world.

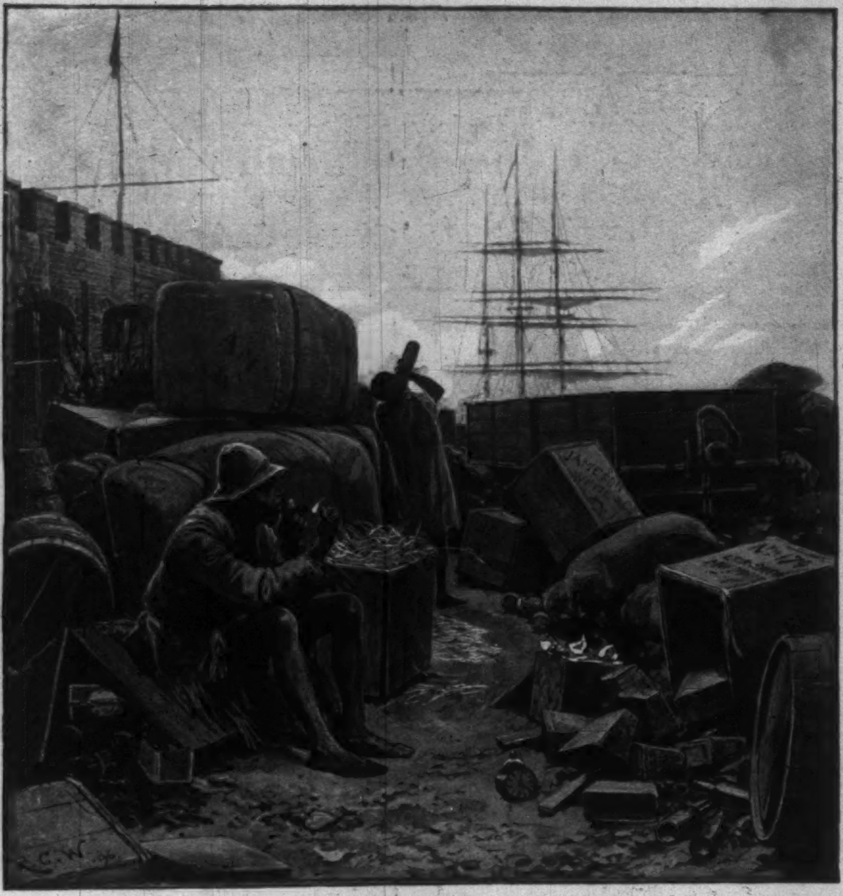
The aspect of the bay and town has been completely changed. Fifteen years ago only small trading-vessels were often seen there, and day after day they would lazily unload their enormous consignments of demijohns of rum, with which to drench the natives up country. The inert colonists and soldiers ashore had allowed their settlement, through generations of laxity and indifference, to drop into a state of filth and squalor that drew like a magnet the malaria of the inland swamps. To-day steamships from America, Germany, England, and Cape Colony represent maritime stability and enterprise in Delagoa Bay. Steamships in New York-African trade touch regularly at Lourenço Marquez. The town and the Transvaal take some millions of dollars' worth every year of our wheat, maize, petroleum, lumber, squared timber, and machinery. The town, however, is merely a forwarding port for most of the goods we send there. The total export and import trade of Lourenço Marquez in 1897, for example, amounted to $4,110,000,



LOURENÇO MARQUEZ—THE TOWN AND HARBOR ON DELAGOA BAY.

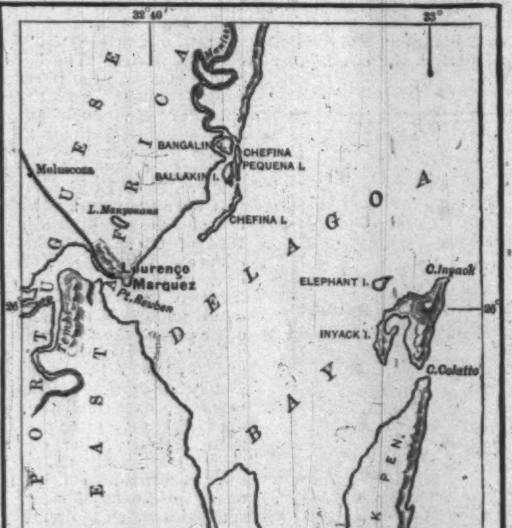


A VIADUCT ON THE RAILROAD BETWEEN LOURENÇO MARQUEZ AND PRETORIA.

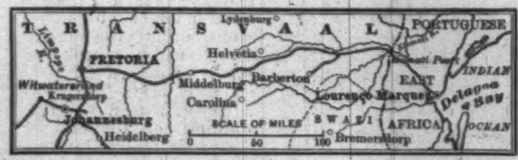


THE CUSTOM-HOUSE DOCK, LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.
DRAWN, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.
Bales and Cases of valuable and perishable Goods are carelessly handled, and frequently broken and left to be pilfered by the Native Workmen.

while the transit trade to and from the Transvaal reached $13,300,000. This does not include gold, which goes to the Cape and Natal ports. The bay is the natural gateway of the South African Republic, and all nations that have commercial relations with that growing country are practically interested in keeping this gateway out of the hands of any nation that is not on friendly terms with the Boer state or that wishes to monopolize its commerce.



German and British capitalists have supplied most of the money that is making Lourenço Marquez worthy of its opportunities as the port of the Transvaal. The German steamships to the port are subsidized by the German government. Foreign merchants, including a few Frenchmen from Marseilles and Banyans from India, have a much larger share in the trade than the Portuguese, who form considerably less than half of the European population. The town has taken on a businesslike aspect, with its new docks and warehouses and railroad skirting the edge of the bay. Perhaps no other fever-haunted port can match its boom in real-estate values. Land worth only fifty cents per square metre in 1889 sold last year for $110. A building that was sold a few years ago for $3000 recently brought $50,000. The basis of its rapid progress towards prosperity is the fact that, though its hinterland is a foreign country, it has vast possibilities, and trains are running daily over the 348 miles of rails between the Boer capital and the wharves of the port; and though the resources of Portugal for developing the port are practically nil, foreign capital is improving the opportunity for investment. The port is only fifty-four miles from the Transvaal border, and trains reach the lofty plateau of the republic by climbing up through the steep and narrow defile of Komati Poort, which bristles now with ordnance, for the Boers are determined that the British shall have no easy entrance if they try to force that gateway into their land. Some ways over the border is the branch railroad to Barberton, the centre of the De Kaap gold-fields, second only to the Witwatersrand in its mineral importance.



THE RAILROAD FROM DELAGOA BAY TO PRETORIA AND JOHANNESBURG.

For many years England has coveted Delagoa Bay, and sought to become its master. As long ago as 1879 Sir Robert Morier, the British minister to Portugal, induced Senhor Andrade Corvo, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, to sign a draft of a treaty giving permission to Great Britain to embark and disembark troops at Lourenço Marquez, and free passage for them and their munitions of war across the Portuguese territory. The treaty was thought to be a fine feather in Morier's cap, but the Portuguese legislature refused to ratify it. Four years earlier the British government had made bold to claim the bay as its exclusive possession, on the strength of rights said to have been acquired in 1720, but Portugal stoutly contested the claim, and when the dispute was referred for arbitrament to Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, he decided in favor of Portugal, giving her complete jurisdiction over the bay and all the lands surrounding it. This was really a decision in favor of the Transvaal, for four-fifths of the business of the port is hers; and Portugal decided that it was to her interest to keep on very friendly terms with the Boer republic, attract the lion's share of the plateau trade to her port, and make her coast a barrier against the covetous powers that might wish to cross to the rich lands within. Thus Portugal has carried out to the letter the policy that President Kruger desired her to pursue.

Germany has steadily said to England, "Hands off the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay." In 1898 the German ambassador in London was instructed by the German Foreign Secretary to inform the British government that the beginning and the end of German policy respecting the Transvaal was the protection of the material interests of Germany, which required the maintenance of the South African Republic as an independent state, under the provisions of the treaty of 1884, and the upholding of the *status quo* regarding the railroad and the harbor of Delagoa Bay. When Germany mentions the Transvaal she always speaks of her material interests there. It was to "protect the material interests of German subjects at Pretoria" that she vainly besought Portugal, after the Jameson raid, for permission to send a small force through the coast territory to the Boer highlands. German interests in the Transvaal are large, and are increasing. More and more German capital is being invested in the mines and in general business. The facts and figures given in Langhan's German Colonial Atlas show that there are large German colonies in twenty of the Transvaal towns and cities, including Johannesburg, Pretoria, Barberton, Lydenburg, Standerton, and Utrecht. Four colonies are in the Zoutspanburg mining district, in the extreme northern part of the country, where no other foreigners are yet settled, and these Germans, favored by the Boers above all other Outlanders except the Dutch, are prominent in every important business and industrial centre of the republic. The French are far less conspicuously identified with the Transvaal, but the Marseilles contingent are doing all they can to promote French commercial interests on the plateau.

The spectacle now presented for the world's contemplation is very interesting, and almost unique. Days after the British seizure of the flour-ships, six large Armstrong guns and sixteen ammunition-wagons, landed at Lourenço Marquez, are sent on their way to Pretoria. Through that wide harbor mouth enough munitions of war have passed to equip a European army for a hard campaign, and they are still coming. While the Boers are sending shot and shell into the British lines at one end of the road, the subjects of the little Portuguese nation, that was scared nearly out of its wits some years ago by British threats to bombard Lisbon, are receiving and forwarding fresh supplies at the other end. This war material not only enters a Portuguese port to be transshipped to the enemies of England, but it is carried for fifty-four miles, till it crosses the Transvaal frontier, on a railroad owned and operated by the Portuguese government. Meanwhile every intimation that England intends, one way or another, to place an embargo upon this source of aid and comfort for the Boers is received with cries of disapproval by the German and French press and people. But the Boers seem to have received through Delagoa Bay about all they require. They say their crops are excellent, though the English contradict them. If they have plenty to eat, there is little likelihood that their guns will be silent.

If, however, the fortunes of war bring the territory of the two Boer republics under the British flag, there can be little doubt that Delagoa Bay will come naturally and quickly into the hands of Great Britain. It was said a few years ago that Portugal would not sell the bay and the narrow territory behind it for many millions of dollars, but the drain upon her treasury now imminent may modify her views. Portugal has not paid for the building of her fifty-four miles of railroad. In 1889, when the road was practically completed through her territory, a pretext, which the Portuguese people now admit is utterly indefensible, was invented for declaring the concession forfeited, and the entire railroad property confiscated. The widow of Colonel McMurdo, an American who owned the concession and the controlling interest in the share capital, and the British holders of debentures and shares were to lose everything. Prompt action was taken by Secretary of State Blaine and Lord Salisbury to protect the claims of the American and British subjects. It did not take long to decide that Portugal was liable for the payment of heavy damages, and the amount of compensation was left to a court of arbitration. What with long documentary and oral evidence, and the appointment of commissioners to appraise the value of the property on the ground, the case has dragged its weary length along for years; but at last the arbitrators, stimulated by the request of the American and British governments, are drafting their decision, which will soon be made public. It is believed Portugal will be required to pay at least $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and also that the government will find difficulty in raising the money. But England stands ready to settle the bill, and perhaps pay something handsome besides.

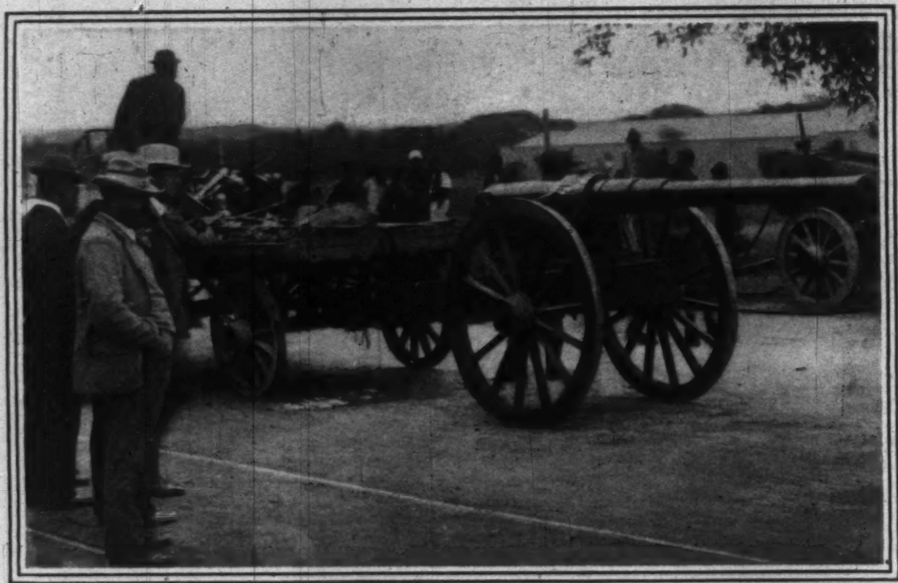
NATIVES PILING AMERICAN LUMBER, LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.
DRAWN, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH, BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

A BOER COMMANDO ON PARADE.

DRAWN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HORACE W. NICHOLLS, JOHANNESBURG.

A CORNER OF THE PRISON-YARD, PRETORIA.

GENERAL PIET JOUBERT,
Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces.



A NAVY 12-POUNDER, MOUNTED FOR SERVICE AS A FIELD-GUN.

THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY LEAVING CAPE TOWN FOR THE FRONT.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"MY BUNKIE."—By Charles Schreyvogel, Winner of the Thomas B. Clarke Prize.

Annual Exhibition of the National Academy

TEMPORARILY without a home of its own, the National Academy this year houses its exhibition in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building. A month or two later the same galleries will be filled with the display of the Society of American Artists. This is nothing but a coincidence, yet many of us will be glad to see in it an omen. Time has abated the rigor of the rivalry between these two organizations; the air also is full of suggestions, more or less vague, but certainly sincere, for a closer co-operation between artists. Circumstances are often stronger than men, and it is not incredibly sanguine to hope that this accidental juxtaposition of the two societies may lead to some form of combined effort that will not interfere with the independence of either. The same would be a great gain to American art, directly as far as New York is concerned, and indirectly in its influence upon the country at large.

If it were possible to have one exhibition each year really representative of the different individualities that make up the body of our native artists, the gain to resident art-lovers and to the thousands of visitors from other cities would be incalculable. It would be a show to compel a continually increasing interest, emphasizing at once the dignity and vigorousness of our national art, and establishing the public confidence in it, which, for lack of just such a broad and comprehensive presentment, is largely expended upon foreign pictures.

The Thomas B. Clarke prize has been awarded to "My Bunkie," by Charles Schreyvogel. Exactly why, it is a little hard to conjecture. The coloring is bright and attractive, and fairly permeated with light, and the conception of the subject is stirring, but not very convincing. This kind of subject has been better treated before by others; for, when you examine this picture carefully, you will find many defects of drawing and a considerable flabbiness in details. Nor can one congratulate Louis Paul Dessar very warmly upon his "Landscape with Sheep," which has been selected for the first Hallgarten prize. In drawing, color, and sentiment it does not seem to be the equal of his picture which won the second prize last year, and is certainly inferior to many of his beautiful night pieces. For the second Hallgarten the committee chose E. Irving Couse's "Along the Quai"—a not very distinguished picture, but ably and sincerely treated.

It may not be far wrong to single out of the whole collection a marine by George H. Bogert, "Approaching Storm." In the bulk and weight of the dark clouds, the white shiver which passes over the sea, the prevailing sullenness of the whole scene, there is extraordinary impressiveness. Almost as satisfying, though in an entirely different way, is the exquisite tranquillity of Leonard Ochtman's "Moonlight along the Sound"—a grassy sward grayed with moonlight and bordered with sooty foliage, and a peep beyond of dim blue water. Of two moonlight scenes by Bruce Crane, "A Summer Night—Maine," though relegated to a smaller gallery, is probably the better; though I venture to think that this clever painter is apt to sacrifice depth somewhat to dexterity. Robert C. Minor's "Autumn" is a noble landscape, big in feeling, pure and bracing in color; and others that have less strength and meaning, but considerable charm, are signed by A. T. Van Laer, C. Harry Eaton, Howard Russell Butler, and Paul Dougherty. The last-named's picture, "The Last Gleam before the Storm," is particularly interesting.

Among the portraits is an attractive one by Irving R. Wiles, of his wife, though the figure is not very knowingly placed. Much better in its spacing is one of a gentleman by Frank Fowler—an admirable example of straightforward portraiture—as also is Eastman Johnson's "General Thomas Davies." Eduardo Gordigiani sends a decorative portrait of Madame Duse, though there is little subtlety in the covering of the upper half of the figure with uniform shade, which gives to the face and arms a rather irritating flatness.

Amongst the figure-pictures there is space in this brief notice to mention only one, G. R. Barse junior's "The Awakening." Why it was overlooked for the Clarke prize is a puzzle. It is at least as workmanlike in its technique as "My Bunkie," while in the conception of it are a deal of good earnest purpose and beautiful imagination. Mr. Barse has aimed high and reached a very fair measure of success.

Charles H. Caffin.

"WHERE TIDE AND RIVER MEET."
By C. T. Chapman.

PORTRAIT OF MRS. WILES.
By Irving R. Wiles.

PORTRAIT OF SYLVIA.
By W. H. Hyde.

Negro Life in Washington. *By P. L. Dunbar*

WASHINGTON is the city where the big men of little towns come to be disillusioned. Whether black or white, the little great soon seek their level here. It matters not whether it is Ezekiel Corncray of Podunk Center, Vermont, or Isaac Johnson of the Alabama black belt—in Washington he is apt to come to a realization of his true worth to the world.

In a city of such diverse characteristics it is natural that the life of any portion of its people should be interesting. But when it is considered that here the experiment of sudden freedom has been tried most earnestly, and, I may say, most successfully, upon a large percentage

THE OLD GENTLEMAN FROM VIRGINIA.

of the population, it is to the lives of these people that one instinctively turns for color, picturesqueness, and striking contrast.

It is the delicately blended or boldly differentiated light and shade effects of Washington negro life that are the despair of him who tries truthfully to picture it.

It is the middle-class negro who has imbibed enough of white civilization to make him work to be prosperous. But he has not partaken of civilization so deeply that he has become drunk and has forgotten his own identity. The church to him is still the centre of his social life, and his preacher a great man. He has not—and I am not wholly sorry that he has not—learned the repression of his emotions, which is the mark of a high and dry civilization. He is impulsive, intense, fervid, and—himself. He has retained some of his primitive ingenuousness. When he goes to a party he goes to enjoy himself and not to pose. If there be onlookers outside his own circle, and he be tempted to pose, he does it with such childlike innocence and good-humor that no one is for a moment anything but amused, and he is forgiven his little deception.

Possibly in even the lower walks of life a warmer racial color is discoverable. For instance, no other race can quite show the counterpart of the old gentleman who passes me on Sunday on his way to church. An ancient silk hat adorns a head which I know instinctively is bald and black and shiny on top; but the edges are fringed with a growth of crisp white hair, like a frame around the mild old face. The broadcloth coat which is buttoned tightly around the spare form is threadbare, and has faded from black to gray-green; but although bent a little with the weight of his years, his glance is alert, and he moves briskly along, like a character suddenly dropped out of one of Page's stories. He waves his hand in salute, and I have a vision of Virginia of fifty years ago.

THE PROFESSOR.

A real bit of the old South, though, as one sees it in Washington, is the old black mammy who trundles to and fro a little baby-carriage with its load of laundry-work, but who tells you, with manifest pride, "Yes, suh, I has nussed, off'n on, mo'n a dozen chillun of de X fambly, an' some of de men dat's ginuis now er in Cong'ess was jes nachully raised up off'n me." But she, like so many others, came to Washington when it was indeed the Mecca for colored people, where lay all their hopes of protection, of freedom, and of advancement. Perhaps in the old days, when labor brought better rewards, she saved something and laid it by in the ill-fated Freedman's Savings Bank. But the story of that is known; so the old woman walks the streets to-day, penniless, trundling her baby-carriage, a historic but pathetic figure.

Some such relic of the past, but more prosperous withal, is the old lady who leans over the counter of a tiny and dingy restaurant on Capitol Hill and dispenses coffee and rolls and fried pork to her colored customers. She wears upon her head the inevitable turban or handkerchief in which artists delight to paint the old mammies of the South. She keeps unwavering the deep religious instinct of her race, and is mighty in her activities on behalf of one or the other of the colored churches. Under her little counter she always has a contribution-book, and not a customer, white or black, high or low, who is not levied upon to "he'p de chu'ch outen hits 'stress." But one who has sat and listened to her, as, leaning chin on hand, she recounted one of her weird superstitious stories of the night-doctors and their doings, or the "awful jedgement on a sinnah man," is not unwilling to be put at some expense for his pleasure.

The old lady and her stories are of a different cast from that part of the Washington life which is the pride of her proudest people. It is a far cry from the smoky little restaurant on the Hill, with its genial and loquacious old owner, to the great business block on Fourteenth Street and its wealthy, shrewd, and cultivated proprietor.

Colored men have made money here, and some of them have known how to keep it. There are several of them on the Board of Trade—five, I think—and they are regarded by their fellows as solid, responsible, and capable business men. The present assessment law was drafted by a colored member of the board, and approved by them before it was submitted to Congress.

As for the professions, there are so many engaged in them that it would keep one busy counting or attempting to count the dark-skinned lawyers and doctors one meets in a day.

The cause of this is not far to seek. Young men come here to work in the departments. Their evenings are to a certain extent free. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should improve their time by useful study. But why such a preponderance in favor of the professions, you say. Are there not other useful pursuits—arts and handicrafts? To be sure there are. But then your new people dearly love a title, and Lawyer Jones sounds well, Dr. Brown has an infinitely more dignified ring, and as for Professor—well, that is the acme of titular excellence, and there are more dark professors in Washington than one could find in a day's walk through a European college town.

However, it is well that these department clerks should carry something away with them when they leave Washington, for their condition is seldom financially improved by their sojourn here. This, though, is perhaps apart from the aim of the present article, for it is no more true of the negro clerks than of their white confrères. Both generally live up to the limit of their salaries.

The clerk has much leisure, and is in consequence a society man. He must dress well and smoke as good a cigar as an Eastern Congressman. It all costs money, and it is not unnatural that at the end of the year he is a little long on unreceipted bills and short on gold. The tendency of the school-teachers, now, seems to be entirely different. There are a great many of them here, and on the average they receive less than the government employés. But perhaps the discipline which they are compelled to impart to their pupils has its salutary effect upon their own minds and impulses. However that may be, it is true that the banks and building associations receive each month a part of the salaries of a large proportion of these instructors.

The colored people themselves have a flourishing building association and a well-conducted bank, which do part—I am sorry I cannot say the major part—of their race's business.

The influence which the success of a few men will have upon a whole community is indicated in the spirit of venture which actuates the rising generation of this city. A few years ago, if a man secured a political position, he was never willing or fit to do anything else afterward. But now the younger men, with the example of some of their successful elders before them, are beginning to see that an easy berth in one of the departments is not the best thing in life, and they are getting brave enough to do other things. Some of these ventures have proven failures, even disasters, but it has not daunted the few, nor crushed the spirit of effort in them.

It has been said, and not without some foundation in fact, that a colored man who came to Washington never left the place. Indeed, the city has great powers of attracting and holding its colored population; for, belong to whatever class or condition they may, they are always sure to find enough of that same class or condition to make their residence pleasant and congenial. But this very spirit of enterprise of which I have spoken is destroying the force of this dictum, and men of color are even going so far as to resign government positions to go away and strike out for themselves. I have in mind now two young men who are Washingtonians of the Washingtonians, and who have been in office here for years. But

WELL-TO-DO.

the fever has taken them, and they have voluntarily given up their places to go and try their fortunes in the newer and less crowded West.

Such things as these are small in themselves, but they point to a condition of affairs in which the men who have received the training and polish which only Washington can give to a colored man can go forth among their fellows and act as leaveners to the crudity of their race far and wide.

That the pleasure and importance of negro life in Washington are overrated by the colored people themselves is as true as that it is underrated and misunderstood by the whites. To the former the social aspect of this life is a very dignified and serious drama. To the latter it is nothing but a most amusing and inconsequential farce. But both are wrong: it is neither the one thing nor the other. It is a comedy of the period played out by earnest actors, who have learned their parts well, but who on that very account are disposed to mouth and strut a little and watch the gallery.

Upon both races the truth and significance of the commercial life among the negroes have taken a firmer hold, because the sight of their banks, their offices, and places of business are evidences which cannot be overlooked or ignored.

As for the intellectual life, a university set on a hill cannot be hid, and the fact that about this university and about this excellent high-school clusters a community in which people, unlike many of the educational fakirs which abound, have taken their degrees from Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Wellesley, and a score of minor colleges, demands the recognition of a higher standard of culture among people of color than obtains in any other city.

But, taking it all in all and after all, negro life in Washington is a promise rather than a fulfilment. But it is worthy of note for the really excellent things which are promised.

THE OLD MAMMY.

THIS BUSY WORLD. *By E. S. Martin*

THE open season for public dinners being now at its height, the usual remonstrances against long after-dinner speeches are appearing in the newspapers. Some day, when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other kindred societies have become convinced that the promotion of abstemiousness is a more hopeful work for society than the inducement of prohibition, they will recognize the immoderate after-dinner speech as an incentive to despair and an enemy of temperance. So far as is known, no apparatus for the limitation of after-dinner speakers has ever been perfected which was fit for general use. The Gridiron Club and a very few unterrified organizations of an analogous sort quench their orators remorselessly by vocal or muscular force as soon as their scintillations cease to glow to their hearers' satisfaction; but ordinary diners are polite, and will not howl their guests down, no matter what their sufferings are. It would not be pleasant to choke a man off and then have him sit glaring at the company, still turbulent with unexpended oratory. What our present state of civilization warrants is that every after-dinner speaker should stand on a trap-door arranged to drop every fifteen minutes. Perhaps every ten minutes would be better; but, at any rate, when a speaker has had his fair turn, and is exceeding it, the ground should open under him, and he should disappear and not be seen again that evening. There should be no clamor and no remonstrance, nothing to check digestion or impair harmony, but every diner should have the assurance which nothing but clock-work can give that he is not to sit more than reasonable time under any one discourse.

And there ought not to be more than five discourses altogether at a dinner. An hour and a quarter of premeditated talk is plenty. The best dinners, where the best things are said and the diners are happiest, are those at which there is no premeditated talk at all, and no one is on his legs for more than two minutes at a time.

ONE of the few complaints of Mr. Moody that his death has called out is made by the Providence *Journal*, which says that the influence of the Moody & Sankey movement on music has been deplorable. *Gospel Hymns*, it notes, has had an enormous sale, and has done more than any other publication to vitiate popular taste.

No doubt there is truth in that. Neither the words nor the music of most of the Moody & Sankey hymns is adapted to edify the cultivated intelligence. The best that can be said for them is that they were suited to their purpose, and have doubtless served it far more effectively than if they had been better verse set to better music. It might be surmised further that the singers of the "gospel hymns" probably have better prospects of having their musical taste improved and perfected in a future state of existence than if there had been no "gospel hymns" for them to sing.

GENERAL OTIS'S order calling attention to reports of bribery in the Philippines, and warning officers to be on the lookout for it, recalls what was said two years ago by an American who had had fifteen years' experience of Filipinos, as a resident of their country. He said there were no more adroit corruptionists in the world, and that natural talent and life-long practice had made them masters of the business of bribery. Even in our own land of freedom and direct methods bribery is not unknown, but traditionally it thrives better in the Orient than in the West, and historically it is a habitual adjunct of Spanish rule. Judging by recent reports of the arrest of custom-house officials in Havana, it is a habit that is bound to require constant attention in Cuba, and we must expect that in the Philippines no purchasable man who has merchantable powers will have to wait long for a market for his good offices.

THE transfer of the Panama Canal to American direction is of interest to every one who wants to see ships sail through the Isthmus of Darien. The new Panama Canal Company, which was organized last month under the laws of New Jersey, expects to buy out the French owners, paying them in its own stock. Under the new organization all the directors are American, and some of the strongest American banking-houses are said to be among the backers of the new company. The change has been made to put the canal on such a footing in this country that there will be no adequate inducement to build another with American capital, or to appropriate the public moneys for that purpose. We are told that two-fifths of the Panama Canal has been completed already, at a cost of $270,000,000, and that the remainder can be finished within ten years, at a cost of about $100,000,000. This sum the new company proposes to raise without appealing to Congress.

IN the list of ten leading American universities given in the WEEKLY for December 30 neither of the great California universities was included. No list of the sort is complete that does not include both of them. According to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the University of California has nearly 2700 students this year, of whom over 1900 are registered at Berkeley, where the chief buildings of the university are. Ten years ago the number of students was 342, so that the increase has been extraordinary.

The *World Almanac* credits Stanford University with 1153 students. The same authority, in its list of universities and colleges of the United States, names thirty-nine which have 1000 students or more. Among them are the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago (1200), Girard College (1773), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1209), the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn (2874), and the Teachers' College, New York (2042), none of which is a university or a college in the usual sense. There are about four hundred institutions in the *World Almanac's* list, with something like 150,000 students among them.

MR. GODKIN, in his "Random Recollections," published in the *Evening Post* of December 30, holds that politically the American people is a less instructed body than it used to be when persuasion still influenced votes, and that the press and pulpit have both lost influence; but he thinks the progress made by the colleges in the country "is something unparalleled in the history of the civilized world." American progress in all the arts except the art of government seems to him astonishing and unprecedented. "How it is," he adds, "that this splendid progress does not drag politics on with it I do not profess to know."

These Recollections by Mr. Godkin, filling about eight columns of the *Post*, covered, in their way, more than fifty years of his life—from the time he was in college in Belfast to the time of the Venezuela message. The quality of the entertainment which they furnished to readers inspires the hope that Mr. Godkin will go on remembering and discoursing.

REPORTS from Ann Arbor tell of rifts in the coeducational lute in the University of Michigan. The man students and the girl students do not cherish one another as cordially as fellow-students should, but for several years have tended more and more to flock apart. The girls don't go much to the games on the athletic field, and when they do go are apt to go in squads by themselves, unattended by men. So as to the concerts of the Choral Union: the girl students go on their own hook, and the man students make different arrangements. This estrangement began, according to information given in the New York *Evening Post*, in the neglect of girl students by the men who manage the university hops. There were girls at the hops, but almost all of them came from out of town, and were not coeducational girls at all. The co-eds felt slighted, not unnaturally. Then there came certain clashes regarding rights. The boarding-house people charged the same rate for women as for men, but exacted of the girls that they should take care of their own rooms, whereas the men's beds were made for them. When the girls said that was not businesslike the men stood by the landladies. Then the girls started an opposition to smoking about the college buildings, and the men said that the girls had no college spirit; and so it has gone, until apparently the men would as lief there were no girls in the university, and the girls feel that they could get on just as well if all the men were dropped.

This is an interesting development. It will seem to some readers that a measure of estrangement between these young people is not wholly to be regretted. In the East, where mixed colleges are not so common as in the West, we are used to think that the danger of them is that the men and the girls will be too much interested in one another, rather than too little, and suffer from mental distractions in consequence. If we are right, the present condition at Ann Arbor is ideal, except in so far as there is danger of a revulsion of feeling, followed by a season of intimacy all the more intense because of the period of aloofness which has preceded it.

NEW YORK, it seems, is to have a Woman's Hotel, at which women can live in a high degree of comfort for from eight to ten dollars a week each. Three hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed to get the project under way, and the secretary of the preliminary committee, Mr. C. D. Kellogg, says that a site will now be bought, between Union Square and Thirty-fourth Street, and not far from Broadway, and construction will be begun. Among the members of the preliminary committee are Mr. C. S. Fairchild, Mr. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Richard Irwin, and Miss Grace Dodge. The land and building are to cost $800,000, of which half is to be borrowed on mortgage, and the other half is to be stock. The expectation is that the hotel will pay the interest on its mortgage, five per cent. on its stock, and lay by about $30,000 a year towards paying off its mortgage. The hotel is for women engaged in the more remunerative forms of industry in New York. Its projectors think there is a profit as well as benevolence in providing for such women better lodgings and more satisfactory surroundings of all sorts than they can afford at present to provide for themselves. The profits of the undertaking, beyond what are required for interest on the stock and to take care of the mortgage, are to accumulate for investment in further projects of the same kind.

The hotel will be a very interesting experiment, and, if it works well, there will doubtless be others. Any scheme suggested either by benevolence or business sagacity that enables folks in New York to live comfortably on their earnings is sure to attract the attention of large numbers of anxious persons who find metropolitan existence a harassing problem.

WE need not hold our breath, nor even our noses, any more at present over the Chicago Drainage Canal. It is finished. Objectors to it have failed to hinder its use, and water began to flow into it at nine o'clock on the morning of January 2. It has been a little more than seven years in building, and cost $33,000,000, which is much less than it could be built for in times like these. Its capacity is 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute. It runs up the Chicago River, and on, twenty-eight miles, to Lockport, where are the great water-gates that regulate its flow. Thence its contents, passing Joliet, follow the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers across the State into the Mississippi. A large part of the sewage of Chicago has gone that way for the last fifteen years. The amount will be increased presently by such sewage (about 6000 cubic feet a minute) as has heretofore flowed into Lake Michigan. The theory is that the immense volume of lake water which flows through the canal will speedily make all the sewage harmless.

The canal cost more than twice what it need to have cost as a mere drainage canal, because the builders were obliged by the conditions of their charter to construct a channel which should in time be a link in a ship-canal connecting the Mississippi and the lakes. The completion of the work in its present form adds another great show to the attractions of Chicago. Visitors who have seen the stock-yards must now also see the Drainage Canal before they leave town.

ACCORDING to the record kept by the Chicago *Tribune*, there were 107 lynchings in the United States last year, which is 20 less than in 1898. Of the 107, 4 were in the North and 103 in the South. Of the persons lynched, 80 were negroes and 23 whites. Fifty-six (more than half) were lynched, the *Tribune* says, for murder, 18 for rape, and the rest (33) for other reasons. The State most active in lynching last year was Georgia, which had 28 cases. It is probably also true that it was most active in discouraging lynching. Other Southern States also showed a strong distaste for lynching, and to that it is probably due that the record last year fell so far short of that of 1898. Wherever lynching is unpopular enough to call out a strong local display of temper when it happens or threatens, it will languish. Lynchers like to have the sympathy of the neighbors, and when it fails them noticeably, prudence reasserts itself. Southerners and Southern newspapers have been used to assert, and doubtless to believe, that in a large majority of cases the actuating causes of lynching were crimes against women. That supposition has been so effectually upset that it can hardly be believed any longer by careful observers even in the South. In the nature of things it is not unlikely that the statistics quoted above are imperfectly accurate; but allowing for all chances of mistake, this latest record coincides with the previous one in showing that murder leads to far more lynchings than rape does.

There seem to be comparatively few lynchings in winter. Crimes of violence do not begin to be noticeably frequent until the increasing heat rouses the dormant turbulence in impulsive natures.

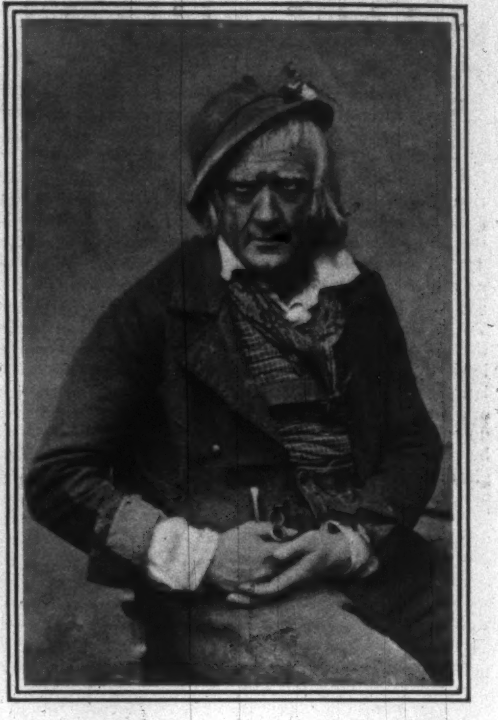
WHAT seems to be needed by way of a soldiers and sailors' monument for New York is something on wheels, which can be shifted from place to place, according to the shifting judgments of successive authorities. In Mayor Strong's reign it was once determined that the monument should stand in the Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street. There was a competition for a memorial to be erected there, and the Messrs. Stoughton won it. They made plans, which, in so far as appears, the city agreed to carry out. Later, with the help of the municipal art-and-general-effect authorities, it was determined that the Plaza was an unsuitable site, and the monument project went wandering for a time, and presently brought up on Mount Tom, on the Riverside Drive, the plans being amended by the Messrs. Stoughton to fit that site. More recently it was discovered that Mount Tom would not do, and the monument was driven up the Riverside to Eighty-ninth Street. Now we have the assurance of the American Society of Landscape Architects that the Stoughton monument will be grievously cramped at Eighty-ninth Street, and ought not to go there. Very likely the Landscape Architects are right, but meanwhile all these changes and delays are vexatious, and are no doubt trying to the Messrs. Stoughton.

An alternative remains which seems not yet to have been considered. There might be made a small portable monument for temporary use, which could be hauled from the Plaza to Washington Square by the veterans on Decoration day, and stored from year to year on whatever strikes the powers of the year as a good site. Then, eventually, when Blackwells Island has been cleared of institutions, made into pleasure-grounds, and joined to the city by bridges, a monument of proper dignity can be erected there. It seems somewhat long to wait, but a monument that can wait twenty-five years is not in a hurry.

THE increasing thrift of the American people is illustrated by the report that 650 applications for pensions have come from the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, which served in the recent war, and 311 applications from the Seventy-first New York. No civil-war veterans ever rallied to government support with a promptness and unanimity at all comparable to this. The Spanish war was exceedingly prolific of sickness, and probably the majority of our men who went to the West Indies had fevers, first or last, and resulting temporary disabilities. But pensions commonly imply permanent disabilities, and the idea that more than half of the Massachusetts regiment feels itself to be pensionable is somewhat startling. It must have suffered much more than any of us realized at the time, and doubtless deserves credit for stoical endurance of miscellaneous anguish.

PROFESSOR GRIEBENOW, IN "OPFERLAUM."

WILHELM BIRKE, IN "BOCKSPRINGE."



HANDERER, IN "DOPPELSELBSTMORD."

FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER IN SOME OF HIS PRINCIPAL CHARACTER PARTS.

A Clever German Character Comedian

IF the question were to be asked, what is the most interesting dramatic institution in the country, an intelligent theatre-goer would almost certainly answer, Herr Conried's Irving Place Theatre. Relying merely on the artistic spirit of the German-speaking communities of New York, Herr Conried has established a house that presents most of the interesting features of the repertory theatres that are at once the pride and the stronghold of dramatic art in Germany and Austria. Each season his company presents threescore plays or more, and every year Herr Conried entertains at his house some one of the leading German-speaking actors, who, aided by the members of Herr Conried's company, present the salient features of their repertory. Two years ago we saw Frau Agnes Sorma, perhaps the leading actress of Germany, in her splendid repertory, which includes virtually all the modern plays suitable for an actress. Last year we saw Ritter von Sonnenthal in leading plays of his repertory, which showed him at equal advantage in the poetical dramas of Lessing and Schiller, and in plays of the most unflinching modern realism, such as Hauptmann's "Fuhrmann Henschel." This year we are witnessing the repertory of Felix Schweighofer, who is said to be the greatest German-speaking comedian since Haase.

Schweighofer's distinction as a comedian rests in his power of realizing widely different characters. During all his long life—he has been on the stage thirty-five years—he has noted every peculiarity and trait of the human countenance that could be of use to him in his impersonations, and, added to this, he has an extraordinary power of mimicking the slightest shading of expression or inflection of the voice. He has even that most difficult art of appearing larger—or smaller, as the case may require—than his natural stature. His various impersonations are as different from one another and as artistically complete, each in itself, as a gallery of portraits by different painters. With him the histrionic art is something more than interpretative or executive; in a fine sense of the word, it is creative. Our own comedian, Jefferson, whom in some moods Schweighofer resembles, has played but few parts, and in none of them is one allowed to forget the personality of the actor. The English cockney comedian Chevalier studies his characters from actual men and women, as Schweighofer does, whereas Jefferson has the appearance of evolving them from his consciousness; but Chevalier's power of impersonation has very narrow limits. Of all the comedians familiar to our stage, only Coquelin is comparable with Schweighofer in his power of getting into the skin of widely different parts, and I doubt if even Coquelin has Schweighofer's aptitude for realizing, detail upon detail, characters that have no common features of temperament or feeling. Admirably impersonative as the great French actor is, one is always conscious of his individual temperament and charm. In a word, Schweighofer has the power, more than any other actor we have seen, of eliminating his own individuality in the creation of his different parts.

This power is perhaps Schweighofer's weakness as well as his strength. There are times when Chevalier is so insistent upon the details of what he is doing, so careful that no point be omitted, that one is conscious rather of the effort than of the effect, and Schweighofer is hampered in a similar manner, though in a less degree. One of his most astonishing creations is the part of an old French abbé, which he assumes for the purposes of the plot in the second act of *Ein Blitzmädel*. His stature shrinks a good ten inches. From the young man he appeared in the first act he has become decrepitly old, his face is scored with wrinkles, his eyes have the weak and watery effect of age, his jaw hangs with the looseness of senility, and he scratches his leg with a dotard's oblivion. Altogether the character has the grotesque effect of the earthmen and dwarfs of folk-lore. But there comes a time in the action when the humor of the situation requires that he should drop his masks and relapse into the young man of the first act. Schweighofer is so weighed down by the details of his impersonation that such a lapse is impossible or next to impossible. If his realization of details had been less minute, or so it seemed to me, the interplay of comic effect might have been freer and more effective. One becomes conscious of the effort of the impersonation; toward the end of the act, the means by which he compresses his body become so painfully obvious that one's back aches in sympathy. In getting so far out of his own personality, Schweighofer somehow loses the charm of individuality which is perhaps the most precious gift of any actor. If Jefferson should live to be a thousand years old, I suppose people would still flock to see him in his three or four closely allied but altogether charming parts; and thoroughly as Coquelin identifies himself with his different impersonations, the spontaneous, indefinable charm of the man pervades them all. I know nothing that indicates more clearly than this excess of Schweighofer's impersonative skill the essential soundness of German traditions in acting. The weakness of the English-speaking stage is that the popular actor is apt to bend everything not to his artistic individuality, which would be proper enough to do, but to his mere personal peculiarities; in the phrase of the shop, he "sees himself" in a part. Yet it is interesting to be reminded that the true virtue of an artist consists in infusing his own artistic feeling into all parts, however widely different. Rembrandt does not stray into the style of Van Dyck, nor would it be possible to mistake a comedy of Shakspere's for one of Jonson's.

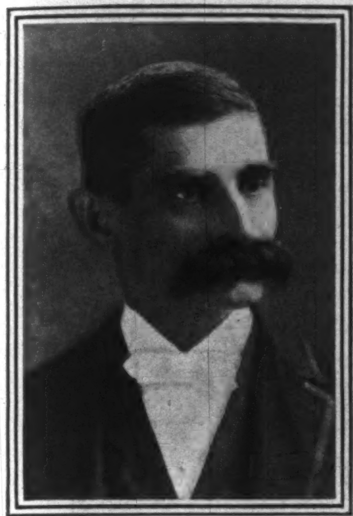
FELIX SCHWEIGHOFER.

Schweighofer's character as a comedian is pretty clearly indicated in what we know of the character of the man. One anecdote represents him as suddenly becoming oblivious to friends with whom he was drinking in a restaurant, while he marked the manner in which a student struggled into an overcoat he had many years outgrown. Another anecdote represents him recuperating in a hotel on the Rigi, from a period of overstudy. For three weeks the hotel was shut in by impenetrable fogs and rains, and one by one the guests slipped away. The head waiter, who was depending upon his season's tips to get married in the autumn, became daily more depressed, and Schweighofer, who, in spite of his need of recuperation, was hard at work on a new part—that of a man afflicted by melancholy—studied him incessantly. At last he could endure the mist and rain no longer, and announced to the head waiter that he was leaving. "You too," said the waiter, and with a magnificent gesture of scorn for the world he went out alone into the fogs of the veranda. "There," cried Schweighofer, jumping up and down with joy. "I have it!" It was the tone and gesture and look he wanted for his modern *Don Quixote*. Another anecdote represents Schweighofer seated in a dark corner of a court-room, with his eyes devouring the defendant. In his latest play he had taken the part of a peevish, quarrelsome, but good-hearted teamster, and the play had not been successful. The man whom Schweighofer was watching, whenever the judge addressed him would hunch his left shoulder, squint at the judge, and begin every answer in his dialect, "Yes, but d'ye see, judge—" When he received his sentence he still protested, "Yes, d'ye see, judge," and was gently thrown out of court. On the approach of a friend Schweighofer linked arms, hunched his shoulder, and squinted, and said, in the dialect of the defendant: "Yes, but d'ye see, doctor, if I had only come across that man eight days earlier my play wouldn't have failed." For these anecdotes I am obliged to an interesting little pamphlet issued by Herr Direktor Conried, and the pamphlet contains also a sketch by Herr Schweighofer of his life and wanderings. Like so many of the great German-speaking actors, he is an Austrian by birth, but during his long career he has wandered from city to city in the German-speaking world. He signs himself "Wandermine, Felix Schweighofer." Of his mastery as a character comedian I fear I have been able to give only a faint impression; but I could not help wondering, as I saw the amazing observation with which he presents a part, whether he would not have been less a wanderer if he had had in all his parts a more buoyant and magnetic individuality. JOHN CORBIN.

Baltimore's Mayor

A SMALL, dark, spare man of fifty-five, with aquiline nose, deeply seamed features, eyes overhung by shaggy brows, and iron-gray hair and mustache—such is the external portrait of Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, who last spring cut Baltimore loose from Republican control without promising to give it a Democratic government. He is the typical Southerner in appearance and speech, a mixture of Virginia ancestry, Maryland birth, and later Kentucky education; a man of iron will and steel nerves, who rarely smiles, and does not know the name of fear—one of the kind to lead a charge or quell a riot without a tremor of the pulses. There is evidently nothing of the professional reformer or idealist about him, yet the steady rise of the tide in his favor among all classes of citizens from the hour his name was first mentioned for the Mayoralty, and the very hearty support given him by reform leaders like Charles J. Bonaparte, show that his fellow-citizens regard him as an aggressive force for good in the community.

"I think," said he to the writer, in discussing his election the other day, "that the people of Baltimore, when my name came before them, were in a mood to be readily aroused on the subject of improved municipal government. They had heard Mr. Hooper, a Republican Mayor, four years before my election, declare that a city was a great business corporation, to be run on business principles, and then had seen his best efforts to benefit



THOMAS G. HAYES,
Mayor of Baltimore.

this municipality thwarted by the opposition of his City Council, also Republican. He deserved and has received ample credit for what he tried to do. The Democratic party —of which, be it understood, I am not only a member, but a stalwart one—concluded that the surest way to regain supremacy here was to put up a candidate who could give the people such a government as Mr. Hooper had shown to be possible. I had served in other public positions, and my record in these appears to have satisfied my party that I could be elected, and that I would give the city a non-political business administration. By 'non-political' I mean not ignoring party, but subordinating partisanship, and with that end in view I shall appoint both Democrats and Republicans to office, though with the understanding that they must run their respective departments not on political lines, but exclusively in the interest of the public welfare. My party knew what they were doing when they chose me. They knew that I believed implicitly in Democratic principles, but they also knew that if elected I should absolutely divorce municipal government from politics, and that every promise I made before election would be faithfully executed after it to the last extremity of my strength. It was in the face of this assurance that I was elected by the uncommon majority of about 9000 votes to follow two successive Republican Mayors."

"Will your non-political policy extend to dividing appointments equally between the two parties?" he was asked.

"No, not equally. On all the boards there will be a Democratic majority and a Republican minority, but wherever an office is to be administered by a single appointee I shall give a Democrat the preference. Where I shall draw the line will be against appointing a man simply because he is a Democrat; he must first possess a full equipment for the office, including the purpose and the moral force to keep it out of politics altogether. After that will come the consideration of his party faith.

"I have not laid out a vast programme of reforms, but I have a few practical plans to begin with. I aim, for instance, to see three departments of the municipal civil service wholly under the merit system before I go out of office. One of these, the educational department, is there already. It was I who drafted the provision to this end in the new charter. The City Council, I am glad to say, have heeded my representations that the fire department must follow the schools. The next stroke must be to rid the police department of political control, and I have the promises of the Governor and the Democratic members of the Legislature that this shall be done. We shall then have all three departments out of touch with and out of reach of partisan politics.

"Do not imagine, because I have laid such stress upon the independence of these three departments, that I am going to allow the politicians to run the others. I propose to be Mayor myself, and to keep all branches of city employment out of the hands of the spoilsmen."

"Will you have the support of your party in carrying out this policy?"

"I believe that I shall. I am surely not the only good Democrat in Baltimore who believes that the best service I can render my party is to give the people a government having their welfare for its controlling principle. The Democrats of this city, as I have said, knew what to expect when they voted for me. I talked to them on the hustings just as freely as I am talking to you, and much more vigorously. I said: 'You all know me. You know that I am a Democrat of the uncompromising school, who never scratched my party's ticket in my life.'

"The campaign was conducted on straight party lines. There was a regular Democratic candidate and a regular Republican candidate for the people to choose between, and no non-partisan ticket of the sort they set up in New York, for instance, when they want to procure local reforms. We made no appeal for Republican aid. It is true that the independents, a group of citizens representing both political parties, but not bound to either in municipal matters, did hold a large meeting, which I addressed, but we did not count upon winning over any considerable number of Republican voters; and although I received 2000 more ballots than were cast the other day in Baltimore for the Democratic candidate for Governor, I had a majority only 600 larger than he. This leads me to believe that my victory resulted rather from a union of all the Democratic factions in my behalf, than from any appreciable draft upon the Republican ranks. Those Republicans who voted for me did so, I dare say, because they were dissatisfied with existing conditions, and knew that I had made a special study of municipal abuses and their remedy, and had been intrusted by my colleagues on the charter commission with practically sole charge of the reform features of our new organic law.

"They naturally reasoned that the best person to make those features effective was a Mayor who was not only familiar with their text, but thoroughly in sympathy with their spirit. They certainly did not vote for me because of any doubt as to where I stood as a party man. I believe absolutely in parties as agencies for accomplishing large results. I have told the Democratic leaders in this city and State that I want and that I expect their hearty co-operation in carrying out the policy which I defined in my inaugural address. I have also frankly warned them that I shall go ahead and execute that policy, whether they support me or not. I do not question that I shall have both the leaders and the organization at large standing at my right hand, and helping to make changes here which will command the praise of all thinking citizens."

"But if your party fails you, Mr. Hayes—"

"Then I break with it!"

And the steel-like flash of the speaker's eye showed that, whatever it might cost him to sever the ties of a lifetime, he would cut them the instant he found them interfering with his purpose.

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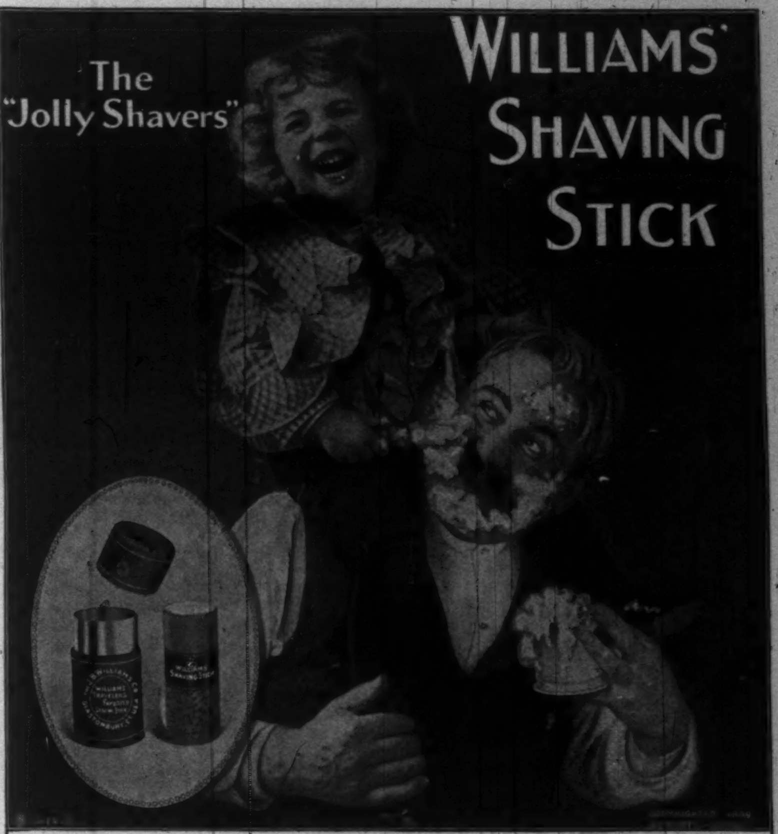

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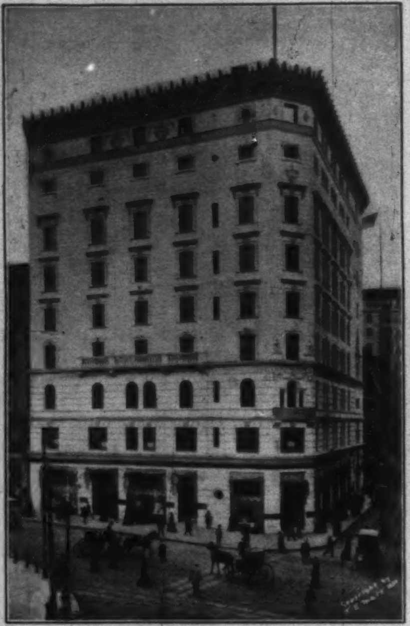

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THE TREASURY AND THE MONEY-MARKET

BY HENRY LOOMIS NELSON

SECRETARY GAGE AND THE BANKS

THE perennial evil of our banking system is at this moment in evidence. By reason of the usual operation of the law of supply and demand in the market, happening this year at a time of unusual activity in stock speculation, Secretary Gage has been obliged to come to the relief of the money-market, and has ordered the internal-revenue collectors to deposit their daily receipts in bank. He had an absolutely legal right to make this order. Under the circumstances, it was his plain duty to direct that the money received from these collections should be put into the channel where they might be useful to trade interests by relieving a stringency in the money-market occasioned partly by the operation of the laws of the United States. By reason of the crudity of our financial system, and especially of the sub-treasury system, the general government is often a disturbing element in the money-market, and we commend to those of our readers who wish to be thoroughly enlightened on the subject the reports of recent Secretaries of the Treasury, especially of Mr. Fairchild, Mr. Windom, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Gage, and of Comptroller Eckels. The government is always withdrawing money from circulation, and sometimes it has drawn a good deal more than it has needed. When this has happened, the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being has bought bonds at a premium to the extent that the law permits; but it does not compensate the overtaxed citizen to know that the government has saved two or three per cent. interest on the anticipated bonds, on his over-tax—money on which he might have earned six per cent. if he had been permitted to employ it in his business.

Not only had Mr. Gage the right to direct the deposit of the internal-revenue receipts in bank, but he had the legal right to designate one bank as a single depository, or as the centre from which the deposits might be distributed to the other banks which, like the first, had deposited the bonds necessary to secure the government. What the Secretary did was right, and it may be admitted that his manner of performing his duty was judicious. Even if it were not judicious, whatever favoritism is charged against him for making the *National City Bank* the sole depository for a shorter or longer period is of very little importance compared with the much larger subject of the conditions of the law which impose upon the Secretary the necessity of exercising any discretion whatever in the matter. Let us agree that the money which the government collects from its citizens ought not to be taken from the channels of circulation, ought not to be locked up, in whole or in part, in the vaults of the Treasury or the sub-treasuries. The head of the Treasury, on the other hand, ought not to be charged with the duty of determining when the time has arrived for pouring out his pactolian stream for the relief of trade, and what shall be the course of the aid that he will render. It was intended that the Secretary of the Treasury should collect and expend the revenues of the government under the tax and appropriation laws enacted by Congress. By degrees he has been charged, directly and indirectly, with the duties of a banker, although, as Mr. Carlisle used to point out during the hard year of 1893, none of the powers of a banker have been conferred upon him. He cannot fill up his coffers when his cash is short; he cannot prevent a run upon his gold by putting up the rate of discount. He can only pay out his needed gold when greenbacks are presented, and run to the help of the money-market when Wall Street demands. And whenever he does the latter he is sure to invite ugly and chiefly unintelligent criticism, like that which Mr. Gage has encountered in this last effort to perform a function which ought never to have been laid upon a public officer in this country. For the performance of the function is a duty. It may seem to the uninformed or the unthinking that the Secretary is employing the public funds in aid of the speculators of Wall Street merely, but as a matter of fact he is aiding the solid business interests of the country—the merchants who deal in the necessaries of life, in the staples, those who are engaged in what we denominate "legitimate business" to distinguish them from the dealers in securities on the stock-exchange.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM

So much of the money of the government as can be spared from the fund that ought to be maintained for the daily uses of the Treasury ought always to be in bank. Under the law, customs receipts cannot be banked. Sometimes there is none that can be spared. During the years of the panic which burst upon the country in 1893 the government found it difficult to meet its daily obligations, and for the first time in six years is the Treasury in a position to put money in circulation for the relief of the money-market. The deficiency of last year—the fiscal year 1899—was $89,111,560, but for the current year a surplus is expected. Mr. Fairchild, in his report for 1887, said: "Each year for twenty-two years there has been a surplus—the least, $2,344,882 in 1874; the greatest, $145,543,811 in 1882. The total of this surplus for the twenty-two years ended June 30, 1887, was $1,491,845,953." This, as Mr. Fairchild said, was "surplus taxation," and should have been returned to the channels of trade as speedily as possible; not that full compensatory justice would have then been done; but at least trade, as a whole, would have received a benefit, which would have made up at least in part for the unjust burdens imposed upon those who had been forced to pay the surplus taxes. If this money ought to go into bank, the bank should be a central institution, definitely determined on by law, and organized for the purpose of receiving and, if necessary, distributing the government deposits.

The discretion now imposed upon the Secretary of the Treasury—a discretion which leaves to him the duty of determining when the time has arrived for the entrance of his millions into the banking resources of the country, and also of selecting the bank or the banks which are to receive these millions, take charge of them, and lend them—is a discretion with which no one should be charged. It is liable to abuse, which is perhaps the least of its evils. It is liable to foster doubt and distrust of the financial management of the government, and of the whole banking interest of the country, which perhaps more than any other of our institutions needs the support and countenance of honest and intelligent men who know what banks are, what are their functions, their powers, and their limitations. Perhaps if there is any one thing that would put an end to the bad-money movement it would be the instruction of the people among whom bad-money theories most easily take root, in the character and uses of banks; for if banking privileges were as common, as widespread, in this country as they ought to be, the need of "more money" would be less often felt, and possibly the cry for "more money" would soon cease to be heard. In the mean time it would be well if the Secretary of the Treasury were relieved of a duty which apparently he cannot perform without bringing down upon himself and the banks a good deal of unmerited abuse, indulgence in which is distinctly to the injury of the country.

If half the energy which is devoted to vituperating banks, bankers, and Secretaries were expended in studying our banking system, and in discussing it intelligently, the real evil would be reformed sooner than it is now likely to be, and the Secretary and the banks would be saved from that appearance of evil which has raised such a storm about Mr. Gage.

As the Secretary points out in his latest annual report, "with a periodical regularity . . . clearly marked, occurring year after year with the autumnal season, these instruments of exchange [checks and drafts] are proved to be inefficient for the service then required. Then the crops are to be harvested, the labor cost paid. The grain and the cattle are to be marketed. The Western bankers and merchants who have funds or credit at rest with the bankers in the financial centres find that checks and drafts are not suited to the purpose now in question. The bank credit is all right *per se*, but the form in which that credit is evidenced is not convenient. What they need for their uses is a form of credit instrument easily recognized by the people, one convenient as to denomination, and one which will pass without being questioned. In short, their need is for paper money or hard cash."

The lack of the paper representatives of money in the form of bank-notes is a fruitful breeder not only of such panics as New York and Boston have recently experienced, but of very much more widely distributed financial and economic disturbances. For example, let us take from Mr. Gage's report the illustration from the New York records of the latest disturbances caused by the demand made by the West upon the East for currency. He says: "On August 26 last the banks of New York held in 'deposits'—*i.e.*, unliquidated debts to the public—the large amount of $858,000,000. They held claims against the public (outstanding loans) amounting to $756,000,000. They held in cash—that is to say, various forms of money, legal tender by law—upward of $227,000,000. The relation of things to each other was apparently normal and satisfactory. The merchant or the manufacturer or the general dealer could exchange his obligations with the bank for the bank's obligation to him through a credit upon its books, at the low cost of 2½, 3, or 4 per cent. per annum. The 'reserves' of the banks—that controlling factor which finally limits their power to expand credit operations—were ample. About this time a new influence made itself felt. Bankers and merchants living in the interior, or the farther West, who owned or controlled a portion of the credit balances standing on the books of the New York banks, needed to realize to some extent their balances in the form of credit obligations, which would be convenient for the payment of harvest hands and the other incidentals of crop-gathering. . . . If the New York banks could have issued their notes in the form of paper money, they would have furnished them, and thus discharged the credits standing upon their books, and this would have entirely satisfied interior and Western needs. . . . But, as before stated, this course was not open. . . . In the absence of alternative, resort was of necessity had to the cash reserves. Between August 26 and October 14 twenty-three millions of this fund, which limits and restricts the general credit operations of the banks, were sent to perform a function which could have been as effectively performed by bank-notes of suitable denominations. Consider now the effect this produced. As stated, $23,000,000 were sent out from the reserves. This depletion destroyed the guard of cash required by law for $92,000,000 of deposits. The banks were no longer able to continue their main function, which is to give their credit in exchange for the credit of the individual. On the contrary, it became imperative, under the reduced holdings of cash, in order to bring liabilities down, to collect their claims from the public, and by this process reduce their credit obligations (deposits) to the public." The result was that interest rose from 2½, 3, or 4 per cent. to 10, 15, 25, 40, per cent. In nine weeks the amount of bank currency was contracted to the extent of $84,000,000.

I have quoted at length from Secretary Gage's report because it is a clear exposition of the defect in our banking system which furnishes the occasion and the excuse for the almost perennial demand that the Treasury shall come to the relief of the money-market, and for the equally frequent and consequent outcry that the government is in partnership with Wall Street. Now it may be, although I am ignorant of it, that there exists some evidence of such a partnership, but the aid extended to the contracted money stock is not evidence of any such partnership, and the assertion of it as such simply obscures the real evil, and helps to keep in existence a banking system which is not only far from being a credit to the intelligence of the nation, but is fraught with disaster to its business, with ruin to many, and with apparently unmerited scandals upon its government and its bankers.

Mr. Gage's lucid statement of the cause of our tight money-markets is most admirably and completely illustrated by Hon. John De Witt Warner's pamphlet on "The Currency Famine of 1893," published in the "Sound Currency" series of the Reform Club. In that time of stringency the fact was borne home upon the business men of the country, as it had never been before, that our currency cannot be increased to meet extraordinary demands. With the exception of the national-bank notes, the amount of money in existence and in circulation is fixed by the increase in the stock of gold and, so far as government paper is concerned, by law. In July, 1893, the stock of gold coin, bullion, and certificates in the country had been greatly reduced, the number of standard silver dollars had been increased by nearly $50,000,000, but the amount of silver certificates was slightly less than it was in July, 1892. Treasury notes had been increased during the year by something like $45,000,000. The amount of greenbacks in existence was fixed by law, and had not varied since 1878. The business interests, needing currency as they had never needed it, were obliged to depend upon the national banks, and the system wholly failed them, as it has often failed them on less important occasions. It failed, for one reason, as Mr. Warner strongly says, because "it took $11 in funds free for investment in any given locality to secure for that locality $9 in currency." Bound rigidly by the requirement that circulation should be secured by the evidences of the public debt, which had been reduced from $2,382,000,000 in 1865 to $585,000,000 in 1893, the amount of national-bank notes had been reduced from $354,000,000 in 1875 to $177,000,000 in June, 1893. The banks had furnished 45 per cent. of our currency, but when the panic came upon us they were furnishing but 11 per cent. How did they respond to the requirement of the times? In a month they were able to increase their circulation by about $1,700,000, and after six years, under some encouragement of law, they have added only about $67,000,000 to their circulation. The increase during the stringency did not equal the addition to the circulation afforded by clearing-house certificates, and was "only a little more than half the amount by which individual bankers increased it by actually buying gold in Europe and shifting it hither." The result was that a large part of the business of the country was carried on by means of fictitious, or emergency currency, tokens that had no value in law and that depended wholly for their real value upon the honesty and solvency of those who issued them. The clearing-house certificates were the most dignified of these. Besides these there were used as currency the certified checks of individuals, municipal tokens, pay checks of manufacturers, individual paper, store orders, teachers' warrants, shingle scrip, and a host of inventions, all of them reminders of a time and of new countries, when banking was almost unknown or before the business of the community was sufficient to warrant the establishment of banks.

It is evident that what is needed in this country is the re-establishment of our banking system upon a rational basis. There is hardly anything to be said in favor of our national-bank-note currency except that it is absolutely secure. The bank-note is as sound as the government. But the security of the bank-note is easily obtained. We had perfectly good bank-notes before the national banks were established, in Massachusetts, in New York, in Ohio, and in other States.

The manner in which bank-notes can be made secure, and the issue of wild-cat currency prevented, has been pointed out so often, has been embodied in the Baltimore, the Carlisle, and other plans so frequently, is to be found in so many measures and reports presented to Congress, that the subject of the possibility of having security and elasticity under the same system is hardly open to discussion. What we need in this country is a bank-note system which shall be regulated as to the amount of money in circulation at any one time by the demands of business at that time. We do not want the circulation determined by Congress, because, even if Congress were controlled by experts, it could not determine arbitrarily the amount of money that the country will need in the future. The gift of prophecy on this subject has never been bestowed upon any one. We do not want government interference of any kind with the circulating media of the country aside from the exercise of the minting function. The banks must remain under the control of the Federal law for the protection of the note-holders; and perhaps the general government will insist upon continuing to burden and tax the banks for the protection of depositors; but the amount of money in circulation at any time should be controlled by the law of demand and supply, and should therefore rest upon the commercial paper of its customers. When an individual's note is discounted he receives a credit on the books of the bank, and is entitled to that much money from its resources, which he draws out by checks and drafts. He and the bank should possess the privilege of putting that credit in the form of bank-notes, which can be sufficiently secured, as has been abundantly proved, by a small guarantee fund held by the Comptroller of the Treasury, and contributed by all the banks, and by making the notes a first lien on assets. If bank-notes could have been issued by the New York banks between August and October, instead of a contraction of currency to the amount of $84,000,000, instead of a calling in of loans and an augmentation of interest from 2½ to 40 per cent., there would have been a needed expansion of currency, money would have been easy, business would not have been distressed, for the general condition of the country was healthful, and the Secretary of the Treasury would not have been mixed up in the needs, the struggles, and the scandals of Wall Street.

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Will find Instant Relief, as well as rest and sleep, from the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, in warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients, and greatest of skin cures.

THAT SOUR SPOT IN DIGESTIVE ORGANS IS TOUCHED By JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

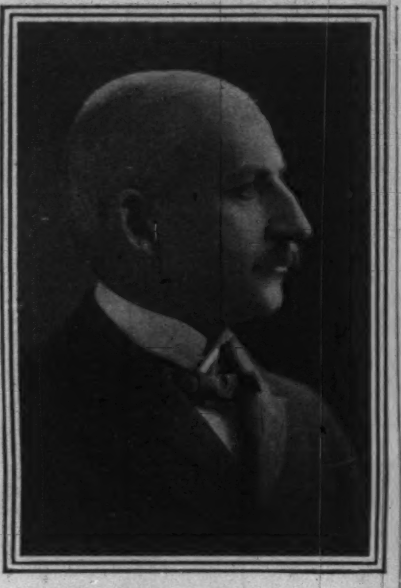
FOR HEADACHE
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It soothes and strengthens the nerves, relieves the severe pain in the temples and depressing sickness at the stomach
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled, Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

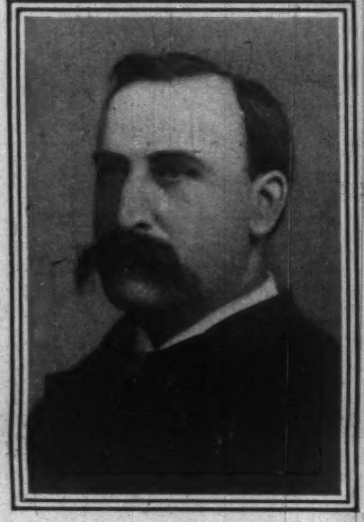
Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O.

The only awarded at the Paris Exhibition 1889.
VELOUTINE
SPECIAL, HYGIENIC, ADHERENT & INVISIBLE
TOILET POWDER—CH. FAY, Inventor
9, Rue de la Paix, Paris.—Caution. None Genuine but those bearing the word "FRANCE" and the signature CH. FAY

Guerlain
15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS
Catalogue post free on application.
Most Exquisite Retail Perfumery
The elegant and fashionable Parisian World uses:
Eaux de Cologne: Hégémonienne, Impériale, Russe, Ambrée.
Scents: Baume de Violette, le Jardin de mon Curé, Gavotte, Tsao-Ko.
Sapoceti, special soap for the face: Maréchale, Duchesse, Violette, Pao Rosa.
Powder for the face: Ladies in all climates Pink, Yellow, White.



WILLIAM E. WERNER,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.



EDGAR T. CULLEN,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

News of Warfare

I.—IN SOUTH AFRICA

ACCORDING to a despatch to the Transvaal government, the British garrison at Mafeking made a sortie on December 25, and attacked one of the Boer forts with cannon, Maxims, and an armored train. The fighting, it was said, raged up to the walls of the fort, and the British loss was very heavy, two captains being killed, Lord Edward Cecil and Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck wounded, and perhaps one hundred more of Colonel Baden-Powell's small force sacrificed in this ill-judged attempt.

About this time the statement was made, on the authority of the Afrikander Bund, that 8000 European officers and men, versed in modern military tactics and past masters of artillery, were in Pretoria as a reserve force. For the skill displayed by the allies on the Modder River credit was commonly given to an Austrian officer, and an ex-colonel in the French army was supposed to have planned the Tugela defences near Colenso. At the latter point the Boers had converted the hills into fortresses of immense strength, with bomb-proof trenches, and covered passages connecting the main positions, and with tramway lines to facilitate shifting the guns about.

A meeting of Transvaal sympathizers held in Cincinnati, on December 29, was addressed by a relative of President Kruger, who said: "We have now 4000 Americans well drilled in Pretoria, with 2000 more on the way. Funds are coming from all parts of this broad land. We may need 50,000 men, but we are satisfied that we can have them on time, even with the English blockade."

The next day a despatch was received in London, from Lourenço Marquez, stating that the steamer *Bundesrath*, belonging to the German East-African line, had been captured by the British cruiser *Magicienne*, and taken to Durban as a prize; that the *Bundesrath*, a vessel of 1319 tons, had sailed from Hamburg on November 8 for East Africa, and that her capture had increased the anti-British feeling of the Hollander and German section of the population on Delagoa Bay. The circumstance that a few German officers and men in khaki were thus delayed while on their way to join the Boer army intensified the general interest. England was delighted with this indication that her navy was at last keeping a proper lookout, but Germany disputed the right of the British to search vessels and stop passengers.

It was impossible to verify such assertions as the foregoing in regard to the amount of foreign aid that had reached the Transvaal. They appeared to be gross exaggerations, and yet interesting items in the current history of Transvaal advertising. Whether the foreigners already on the ground numbered six hundred or six thousand made comparatively little difference; the vitally important question related to the future. Were all the soldiers of fortune in the world and all Anglophobes to be allowed free ingress? Then England's task would be like Thor's—to drain a horn that had its end in the sea. Some friendly Germans felt warranted in saying that England was on the point of losing the whole of South Africa, while hostile Austrians went the length of suggesting that if Great Britain should refuse to accept a joint intervention of the Vatican and Emperor Francis Joseph, the Pope would do well to utter a public curse on that stiff-necked nation, and thus complete its humiliation in the eyes of the world.

Winston Spencer Churchill, escaping from captivity in Pretoria and arriving safely in Durban, *viâ* Lourenço Marquez, said that in the highest Transvaal circles there was serious talk of a compromise, by which Great Britain would cede the territory occupied by the armies of the two republics, pay an indemnity of £20,000,000, and acknowledge the complete independence of the Transvaal.

On December 28 the British War Office asked Lord Chesham's committee to furnish 10,000 yeomanry to be used as mounted infantry; meantime it was considering the offers of Ceylon planters to send men, of Indian princes to supply horses, and of good rifle-shots in British Columbia to serve in South Africa, providing their own mounts and equipments.

The last days of the year saw some sharp

There is No Question

Hunter Whiskey
In
Quality
Age
Flavor
Is the Leader Everywhere

Sold at all First-Class Cafes and by Jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

The Club Cocktails
MANHATTAN, MARTINI, WHISKEY, HOLLAND GIN, TOM GIN, VERMOUTH, AND YORK.
A COCKTAIL MUST BE COLD TO BE GOOD; TO SERVE IN PERFECT CONDITION, POUR OVER CRACKED ICE, (NOT SHAVEN) STIR AND STRAIN OFF.
G.F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., SOLE PROPRIETORS
39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. HARTFORD, CONN.

Burglar Alarm

The BEST is a
Smith & Wesson Revolver
Catalogue for a Stamp. SMITH & WESSON
15 Stockbridge St., Springfield, Mass.
159 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

SIMPLE, ACCURATE, AND EASILY ADJUSTED
POCKET CASH REGISTER.
Every person who wishes to keep account of his or her Daily, Weekly, or Monthly expenses, can do so. Can be used as a COUNTER for
GOLF, WHIST, BASEBALL, Etc.
Its uses are Innumerable. Made of Aluminum, weight one-half oz. Size of a silver dollar.
Sent Postpaid, for 25c.—any address, U. S. or Can.
Reference, Commercial Bank, Port Huron. U. S. Pat., Feb. 21st, 1899. Can. Pending. Address
CENTURY NOVELTY CO., DEPT. H,
PORT HURON, MICH., U. S. A.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS
MAGAZINE, - $3 00 a Year
WEEKLY, - $4 00 a Year
BAZAR, - $4 00 a Year

PEARLINE
Leaves no dirt behind

To Winter In California

Has become a fad, and never did fashion set seal on practice more wholesome, because the South Pacific Coast is the most delightful of resorts.

The fad of the Santa Fe Route is to convince every man, woman, and child going to California that it renders the most satisfactory service in every detail.

Let us unite our fads.

Address General Passenger Office.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
CHICAGO.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forty-six Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad personally conducted tour to Mexico and California which leaves New York and Philadelphia on February 12 (Pittsburg February 13) by special Pullman train, covers a large and intensely interesting portion of North America. Mexico, California, and Colorado are a mighty trio in all that appeals to and fascinates the tourist.

Stops will be made at San Antonio, Tampico, Guanajuata, Guadalajara, Queretaro, City of Mexico (five days), Cuernavaca, Aguascalientes, Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Jose (Mt. Hamilton), Del Monte, San Francisco (five days), Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, Chicago, and other points of interest. Fourteen days will be spent in Mexico, and nineteen in California.

The "Mexico and California Special," an exclusively Pullman train of Parlor-Smoking, Dining, Drawing-Room, Sleeping, and Observation cars, will be used over the entire route.

Round-trip rate, *including all necessary expenses during entire trip*, $550 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg; $545 from Pittsburg. For itinerary and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

FLORIDA.

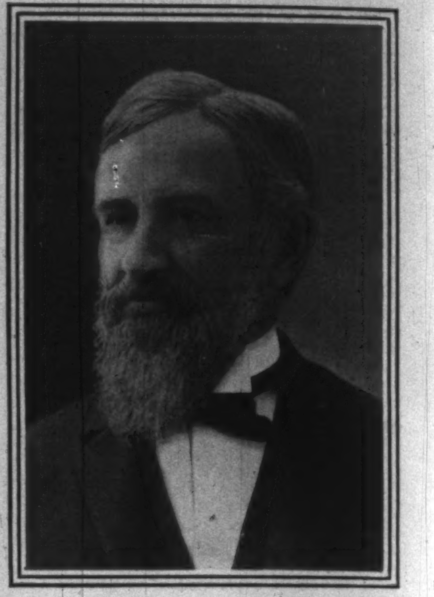
Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 6.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while travelling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Are You a Cog?
If you are a workman or a clerk, and feel that you are like a cog in a wheel, going always but making no progress, write and learn how to prepare yourself for a really desirable position.
Change Your Occupation
We give complete courses by mail in Electrical, Mechanical or Steam Engineering, Architectural or Mechanical Drawing, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. We will advise you free.
The International Correspondence Schools,
Box 1159, Scranton, Pa.



JUDSON S. LANDON,
Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

PAUL DÉROULÈDE,
Found guilty of Conspiracy by the High Court of France, and sentenced to Ten Years' Banishment.

outpost skirmishing near Dordrecht, within easy distance of General Gatacre's headquarters and the Boer stronghold of Stormberg. Only a few hundred men were involved, but the affair was noteworthy on account of the gallant behavior of a party of scouts, who, refusing to leave a wounded officer, were cut off and surrounded by the Boers. Their ultimate rescue was rather eagerly hailed as a slight break in the monotonous succession of British reverses.

The first day of the new year, however, brought genuine and most significant British successes.

General French, whose column contained a large percentage of mounted men, succeeded in flanking the invaders at Colesberg, a town on the railway running northeast through Bloemfontein to Pretoria. It seems he had come into touch with an intrenched force at Rensburg on the 30th. Instead of delivering a frontal attack, he left at that point, to hold the enemy, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal Horse Artillery, and in the afternoon of December 31 started to make a détour, taking with him cavalry, mounted infantry, infantry carried in wagons, and ten guns. At 3.30 o'clock in the morning of the 1st he occupied the kopje overlooking Colesberg from the west. The Boer outposts were taken completely by surprise. At daylight, shelling the laager and enfilading the right of the enemy's position, he silenced some of the opposing guns, while sustaining a hot fire from a 15-pounder that had been captured from General Gatacre at Stormberg. In other words, General French took a leaf from the Boers' book, and by a rapid movement gained a position which gave him an indisputable advantage.

On the same day Colonel Pilcher completely defeated a hostile command at Sunnyside laager, west of Belmont, his mounted force including 100 Canadians of the Toronto company, 200 Australians, with an equal number of the Cornwall Light Infantry, and a few field-guns. Here again surprise was the winning card; the position was captured, with forty prisoners. Colonel Pilcher then advanced to Douglas, where he was in communication with Lord Methuen's mounted troops. He had shown how easily a mobile force of sufficient strength could menace the enemy's flank, and, as the American military attaché with Buller's command had suggested, "find the way around."

II.—IN THE PHILIPPINES

On December 27 the insurgents, numbering perhaps 600, who had been driven out of San Mateo the day Lawton fell, were attacked at a point to which they had retreated, a mountain stronghold beyond Montalban. Colonel Lockett, commanding the American column, was able to report a very successful action, in which this position, formerly supposed to be impregnable, was carried, and twenty-four of the enemy were taken prisoners. Arms, ammunition, and supplies of food were secured, after many of the garrison had been killed or wounded.

An uprising against the Americans in Manila was planned to take place on December 30, about one thousand of the natives being directly concerned in the plot. The city had been divided into districts for this purpose, each district having its allotment of conspirators, and bombs, ammunition, and fire-arms had been provided—though not on a very generous scale—and the more credulous citizens were asked to believe that Aguinaldo would turn up in the nick of time to lead them against the garrison. The bombs were to be thrown among the foreign consuls taking part in the Lawton funeral procession; not because these officials were obnoxious, but just to show the world that the Americans could not keep order in the capital. The Americans did keep order, as a matter of fact, but immediately after the discovery and frustration of this unpleasant scheme the provost marshal expressed a desire to have two more regiments detailed for the protection of Manila.

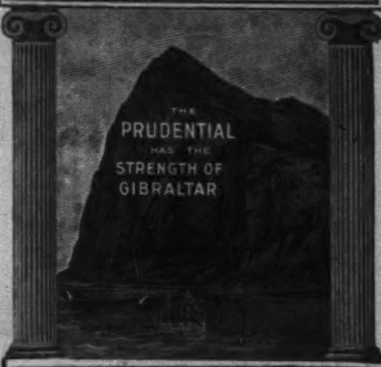
From the northern provinces the most interesting items of information were those which corrected earlier reports. Aguinaldo's wife had not died, but with her sister and attendants had surrendered to Major March of the Thirty-third Infantry.

The pacification of the Luzon highlands and the adjacent coast promised to be an undertaking of great difficulty. On January 1 we were informed that Lieutenant Duffy and ten men of the signal corps, who were building a telegraph line south from Vigan, had probably been captured or killed by the natives.

The first step was taken in a general advance against the forces scattered throughout the provinces of Cavité and Batangas on New-Year's day. Two battalions of the Thirty-ninth Infantry were transported in *cascos* to Cabuyao, off the southwestern shore of Laguna de Bay; a gunboat bombarded the town; our troops disembarked under the enemy's shrapnel fire, losing six men wounded or killed; one hundred and fifty of the garrison were made prisoners, and several rapid-fire guns captured. In a single house twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found; those who had escaped injury in the assault and were fortunate enough to get away, retreating up the shore of the lake, were pursued to Santa Rosa, where they made another stand. At this time several regiments were mobilizing on the Pasig River, rehearsing their parts in the new southern campaign.

Marrion Wilcox.

THE PRUDENTIAL



Business Sense

discourages a man's taking chances when he can easily assure the end desired.

No good business man takes chances with his houses and barns; he insures them, so that in the event of loss he may not suffer.

You should make such arrangements that in the event of your death your family will not suffer financially. This is what Life Insurance accomplishes.

Write for Information.

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The Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

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Beeman's

The Original **Pepsin Gum**

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.

All Others Are Imitations.

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The Novel of the Moment

Red Pottage

By MARY CHOLMONDELEY

Author of "The Danvers Jewels"

What the Critics Say of It

It places Mary Cholmondeley in the front rank of living English novelists.
—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

A dignified, fresh, and interesting contribution to contemporary fiction.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A story that will make its way.
—*Public Opinion.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members
N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for, and negotiate and issue loans of, railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS,
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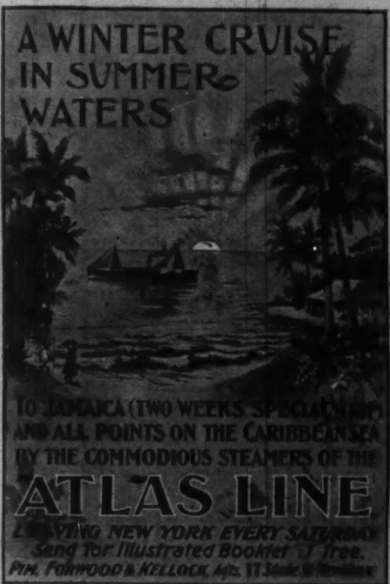


CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-one Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 27, by special Pullman drawing-room sleeping-car, and connecting at El Paso with the "Mexico and California Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, for tour through California, returning by March 29.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents: Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

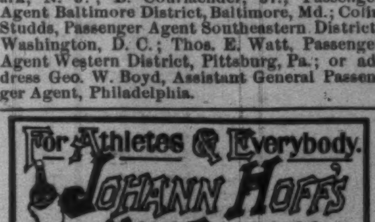
OLD MEXICO.

Twenty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally conducted tour through Old Mexico by special Pullman train of parlor-smoking, dining, sleeping, compartment, and observation cars, to leave New York and Philadelphia February 12, visiting all the principal points of interest in the "Land of Montezuma," and spending five days in the City of Mexico.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $300 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For further information apply to ticket agents: Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.



The World of Finance

THE old year went out quietly with the financial world, and the new year opened with increased hopefulness, at least on this side of the Atlantic. There was a better feeling in London upon a somewhat improved aspect in South Africa, but the markets there were not free from anxiety. The demand for gold by the Bank of England has continued to draw to a moderate extent upon the resources of New York, but that has caused no disquietude. The financial institutions of the European Continent have been reluctant to part with the precious metal, for they are no better supplied with it than they were three years ago, while those of the United States have gained fully $325,000,000, though during the last year the exports exceeded the imports by $22,000,000, in contrast with the previous years, when $88,000,000 more was imported than was exported. The Treasury at Washington now contains almost $400,000,000, including that held against gold certificates, which amounts to a little over $160,000,000.

The small amount which has already gone has not perceptibly affected the money-market, though its condition has long been one of comparative stringency. The export of gold has been coincident with the release of currency from the Treasury surplus by the process of depositing the internal-revenue receipts in national banks, on security of government bonds, and with the return to New York of considerable amounts from the banks of the interior. The market was somewhat affected by the gathering of funds in the New York banks for the payment of dividends and interest at the beginning of the year, amounting to something like $125,000,000; but the process of payment speedily set the currency afloat again, and comparatively little was kept out of its regular channels for any length of time. The rate for time loans remained steady at six per cent., and money on call could generally be had for less on good security, though occasionally the Stock Exchange demand sent the rate up for an hour or two. The gold movement seems to keep quite apart from the demands of commercial exchange. The merchandise imports for 1899 showed an increase of more than $87,500,000 over those of the previous year, while the exports were $17,000,000 less; but the balance was still more than $600,000,000 in favor of this country, presenting a margin of fully $50,000,000 a month to be settled. This has been liquidated by the sale of American securities abroad and other transfers of capital concealed in the credit operations that are constantly going on.

The stock-market regained its equanimity to some degree after the December flurry, but continued irregular and far from strong, various minor elements of disturbance keeping at work for the benefit of speculators. The sudden process of liquidation which upset the market near the end of the year is not difficult to understand, when we remember that the new industrial corporations organized within the twelvemonth, whose securities figure on the Stock Exchange, were capitalized at more than $4,000,000,000, and had greatly stimulated speculation in their stocks in the first half of the year, when money was easy. The inflation of credit had simply produced its inevitable effect, and fortunately that effect was limited in its area.

The general business of the country was scarcely disturbed at all, and reports continue favorable in almost all branches. A slight reaction in the iron and steel industries was to be expected, for the unusual demand for their products and the consequent advance of prices could not continue indefinitely. The enormous orders for railroad construction and equipment and for new building stimulated activity, but naturally fell off when pressing demands were met and prices went up. But they gave most of the great establishments work which will last for months to come. There has been no material decrease in the volume of transportation, and most railroads keep on reporting increased earnings. Railroad rates, which were depressed in the dull times by the necessity of favoring interests which had difficulty in getting a profit out of the markets without concessions in the cost of transportation, and by fierce competition for such traffic as there was to divide, have not kept pace with the general advance in prices and the cost of labor and materials. Some effort to rehabilitate them has been made in restoring the classifications and reestablishing the schedules of the trunk lines. The changes went into effect January 1, and gave rise to some complaint on the part of shippers in the West, but this is always the effect of any advance in freight charges, however it may be justified. The difficulty of maintaining remunerative rates among competing lines and systems, even in times of active business when all have enough to do, under the restrictions of the law and the hostility of public sentiment, is the main cause of consolidations and combinations, which tend to bring the whole transportation business into the control of fewer and larger associations of capitalists working for a common object.

A. K. Fiske.

MR. BRYAN'S PET OSTRICH.

He'll swallow anything.

Cream of Wheat

For a good, hearty, nourishing, winter breakfast, to fit for school or office try this:

BREAKFAST PORRIDGE

To one quart of boiling water add one-half teaspoon full of salt and three-fourths of a cup of Cream of Wheat. Stir it in slowly and cook fifteen minutes or longer, in a covered dish set in boiling water. Cooking one-half or three-quarters of an hour increases its delicacy of flavor. Serve hot with cream and sugar. Many prefer it to stand until it jellies, as this adds somewhat to its delicacy.

PICTURES FREE

Ask your grocer to show you our elegant views of Northwestern Scenery, one of which he will give with each purchase of two packages. They are fine gravures, in no sense cheap, but soft, beautifully toned pictures mounted on dark mats, size 15 by 17 inches, entirely fit to appear on the stateliest wall, and without mark or advertising of any sort.

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150 Varieties. For Sale by all Stationers.

Every Kind of Steel Pen for Every Kind of Hand.

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WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore Md.

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Magnificent Through Vestibule Train, with Dining-Cars,

NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS.

Leaves New York daily at 4:20 P. M.

Connecting with "Sunset Limited."

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SPECIAL "SUNSET LIMITED" ANNEX CAR.

Leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4:20 P. M.

New York Office, 271 Broadway. A. S. THWEATT, E.P.A.

ITALY FALLS INTO LINE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Italy has returned a favorable response to the recent note of the State Department respecting the Open Door in China. She was the last of the great powers to be heard from.—*From the "New York Tribune," Jan. 5.*

THE OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Do you fully comprehend what that means? Do you understand the situation which has necessitated an alliance of all of the Great Powers of the World? If you do not, read

The Break-Up of China

By LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

and

China in Transformation

By ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN

These books were published recently at the retail price of

3.00 EACH

We now offer the two together to readers of the WEEKLY for

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Chinese Quarter.

BIRD'S

'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF MANILA, PHILIPPINE

DRAWN BY G. W. PETERS, SPECIAL ARTIST FOR "HARPER'S WEEKLY"